The New-York Times.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of the Commissioner on His Department.

Details of the Work Performed During the Year.

Increase of Revenue Through Systematic Collections.

A Large Number of Important Reforms Instituted.

What is Needed to Improve the Several Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, were for the fiscal year 1871, $144,011,176 24. This sum includes the amounts refunded and allowed on drawbacks. Drawbacks have been allowed on general merchandise under section 171 act June 30, 1864, limited by the act of March 30, 1868, amounting to $22,887 97. This amount is larger than that allowed for the fiscal year 1870, on account of the adjudication of old claims for drawbacks on cotton goods rendered admissible by joint resolution No. 78, approved July 14, 1870. There was refunded during the past fiscal year for taxes illegally assessed and collected, the sum of $617,881. This large increase over the year preceding was due to the adjustment of claims that had been suspended during former years for more complete consideration. For instance, the claims of one of the States which was embraced in the above aggregate, and amounting to $45,866 for taxes collected or dividends declared upon stock owned by the State. This was the largest claim ever allowed by the Bureau, and was referred to the Attorney-General for his advice.

The Commissioner's estimate of receipts for the current fiscal year under the present law is $125,000,000. The number of distilleries (other than fruit,) registered during the last fiscal year was 1,043. The number of fruit distilleries registered was 7,149. The total number of distilleries registered was 8,192. Of the distilleries, (other than fruit,) 517 were operated during the year; and of the fruit distilleries 4,007. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons from material other than fruit of 54,576,426; and from fruit 2,199,733. Total yearly production 56,776,109. The total quantity of spirits, in the United States not in internal revenue warehouses the 1st May, 1871, was 41,185,713 proof gallons, showing a decrease in quantity on market since Nov. 15, 1870, of 4,452,580 gallons. The receipts from spirits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $46,281,848. The amount of tax received on fermented liquors at $1 a barrel, was in 1871. $7,159,740. The increase over former years is believed to be due in part at least, to the greater attention given to this subject by internal revenue officers during that year. This attention has revealed some defects in the law, which call for early remedial legislation.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $33,578,097 18. As compared with the receipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, the increase is $2,228,690. The total amount of manufactured tobacco, represented by the amount of collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, was as follows: Chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., class thirty-two cents, 64,617,868 pounds; smoking tobacco, scraps, shorts, &c., class sixteen cents, 30,517,638 pounds. Add to this the quantity exported—10,621,082 pounds—and the excess remaining in warehouses June 30, 1871, over June 30, 1870, 72,277; giving a total product for the year of 105,628,363 pounds.

The total number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected was 1,332,844,357.

The steady and uniform increase from month to month in the revenues derived from manufactured tobacco, cigars, &c., since the present law went into operation, by which the mode of collecting taxes on these articles was changed from an assessment after removal from the manufactory and sale to a prepayment by means of suitable stamps before the goods are removed from the place of manufacture, has fully demonstrated the superiority of the present system over the former. Fewer frauds are possible where the taxes are required to be paid at the manufactory, and before the goods are allowed to go upon the market, and where every package is required to bear evidence that the tax has been paid. But, notwithstanding the encouraging progress that has been made toward a thorough and complete collection of the revenues from this source, the Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that, during the last fiscal year, much tobacco has escaped taxation through the refilling of empty stamped packages, the second use of stamps, the use of counterfeit stamps, the removal of small quantities from the place of manufacture without stamps, and stamping as class sixteen cents, tobacco which, under the law, should have been stamped at the rate of thirty-two cents per pound. He says a uniform rate of tax, while it would allow every manufacturer to manipulate his products to suit his trade, without restrictions being placed upon his modes of manufacturing, would effectually close the door to the perpetration of fraud or the evasion of taxes by their improper classifications. His own opinion is that with a tax at twenty-four cents, taking into account the natural increase of the revenue as shown between the collections of succeeding years, and with the advantage of some legislation hereinafter recommended, we shall be able to keep the collections on tobacco up to those under the present rates. This recommendation, however, is made without regard to its relation to future total revenue results. If it should be the opinion of Congress that the yield of revenue from internal revenue taxes should not be increased, but decreased, then to accomplish the desirable results expected from a consolidation of tax on tobacco, and to compensate in part to the revenue the expected large loss from the expiration of the income tax during the current fiscal year, and the further national loss from "articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt," a rapidly decreasing item of course. He would advise a consolidation of the tobacco tax at thirty-two cents per pound. The Commissioner is satisfied from the evidence which has accumulated, that much of the fraud above referred to is effected through the instrumentality of peddlers. In order to put an end to this illicit traffic some additional legislation is required. He therefore recommends that every person who sells or offers to sell manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars from wagons in the manner of peddlers traveling from place to place, be required to pay a special tax of $15, $25 or $50, according as they travel with one, two or more horses or mules, and to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. The Commissioners say: For the last three years this office has been in possession of information that a large and increasing amount of raw or leaf tobacco in portions of the country was being sold at retail directly to consumers, without the payment of tax. Evidences of this traffic have from time to time been furnished by assessors and collectors, and more especially by supervisors, who, in taking transcripts from the books required by law to be kept by leaf dealers, have reported that they find scores of pages of these books where entries were made of sales from one-half pound to 4,000 each; and I am constantly in receipt of letters from manufacturers of tobacco, complaining of the injury to their business arising from such sales, and informing me that in some localities where they formerly received frequent and large orders for manufactured tobacco, they now make no sales. The same parties who used to make these orders are now ordering instead supplies of natural leaf from the wholesale leaf dealers. Against this traffic grown to such large proportions, so injurious to their business as manufacturers, and prejudicial to the interest of the Government revenue, they ask to be protected. To this end I would recommend that section 39 of the act of July 20, 1868, be so amended as to impose a special tax of $500 on every person who shall make a business of selling raw or leaf tobacco to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf dealers, or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or who shall sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than twenty-five pounds, or who shall sell such tobacco directly to consumers or for consumption without its being manufactured. And if this is not deemed sufficient I would further recommend such a tax on the sales of such dealers in excess of $5,000 annually as would be equivalent to the tax on the same amount and value of manufactured tobacco. Such a provision of law will not only give required protection to the manufacturer who now pays a special tax for carrying on his business in addition to a specific tax on all his products, but it will also, I am persuaded, tend largely to increase Government revenue from this source. There are now in operation sixteen export bonded warehouses. The total amount stored in them during the fiscal year was 26,379,264 pounds; quantity withdrawn for exportation, 10,621,083 pounds; withdrawn for consumption, 11,499,659 pounds. The figures show that less than half of the tobacco, &c., removed in bond from the manufactories is actually exported from the eight bonded warehouses established at the several ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, in which were stored during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, 9,437,257 pounds of manufactured tobacco. Only 437,495 pounds during this period were withdrawn for exportation, while 8,480,656 pounds were withdrawn for consumption on payment of the tax. Nearly nine-tenths of all the tobacco exported from the country is shipped through the bonded warehouses at New-York and Richmond, Va., and of this a large portion is never stored in the bonded warehouses. The shipments are made directly from the factories, the goods being carted by the warehouses and only constructively entered therein, though the owners thereof are charged with a month's storage. The practical operation of this system of bonded warehouses hitherto has been to give to a few individuals and firms, more particularly to the proprietors of the warehouses, the same facilities for storing tobacco without the prepayment of the tax as were given by the former system of Class B bonded warehouses abolished by act July 20, 1868. It is my own opinion, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, it is the opinion of manufacturers of tobacco generally, that the present system of export bonded warehouses can be entirely abolished to the interest both of Government and of manufacturers.

Under the present system, all the tobacco bonded at the warehouses in Richmond, Va., is exported without even entering the warehouse, and the same is true of much of the tobacco bonded in New-York. By abolishing the present system of export bonded warehouses and providing for the exportation of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, as other merchandise is exported, allowing a drawback of the tax paid upon proof of landing abroad, requiring the tobacco to be loaded under the provisions of an inspector, and the tax-paid stamps to be destroyed by said officer to prevent reloading, it is believed a large portion of the expenses now incurred by the manufacturers in exporting their goods would be saved.

Government would receive the taxes on all goods when removed from place of manufacture, all jobbers and dealers in manufactured tobacco would be placed on the same footing with regard to the traffic in tax-paid goods, and the special privileges and advantages enjoyed by a few individuals and firms would be removed. I would recommend that Congress provide that evidence of loss at sea, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall have all the force of landing certificate for the purposes of drawback. Other systems of exportation designed to remedy the evils of the present bonded-warehouse system have been suggested, but they involve the multiplying of bonds to be taken in lieu of tax. A multiplication of such bonds would result in an increase of losses to the Government. The records of United States Courts in many sections of the country are largely occupied by suits on bonds taken for spirits and refined petroleum under similar systems to those proposed. In a large majority of the cases, the principals being insolvent generally before the suit was brought, the sureties have either not been found on original process, or if found, a return of no goods on the final process has realized to the Government a total loss of its supposed security.

Important changes have been made in the materials and manner of preparing stamps in order to prevent fraudulent issues, counterfeits and re-use. Heretofore nearly all the issues of revenue stamps have been printed in a single color, upon ordinary commercial paper, furnished by the parties doing the printing. By the change referred to the Government provides a distinctive paper, and permits the printing of stamps upon no other, and requires that all stamps shall be printed in two or more colors. It is well known that the revenue derived from stamps has seriously suffered through the fraudulent re-use of stamps. It has been found no difficult matter on the part of evil-disposed persons by the use of chemicals carefully manipulated to remove the cancellation marks entirely, without injuring the appearance of the stamps, thus enabling dishonest persons to re-use them, or sell the same for re-use, and defraud the Government to that extent.

It is believed the stamps now being furnished under contracts cannot be tampered with, especially is this thought to be the case with the adhesive and tobacco, snuff and cigar stamps printed upon chameleon paper. This paper so effectually changes the color upon the application of chemical agents employed for the restoration of stamps for re-use, as to render restoration to its original state impossible. In addition to the protection afforded by this paper, a soluble ink is used in the preparation of adhesive stamps. This ink contains the ingredients of ordinary writing-ink. Any acid or alkali of sufficient strength to remove the cancellation made would destroy also that portion of the stamp which is printed in the soluble ink. By printing the stamp in two or more colors counterfeiting, which has been largely practiced by photography, becomes impossible. Another feature in the present issue is that with the exception of documentary and proprietary stamps none are allowed to be entirely prepared by any single establishment. The whole number of cases compromised as provided under section 102, act July 20, 1868, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, was 730; the amount of tax accepted, $349,795 12; assessed penalty fixed by law, $20,076 36; specific penalty in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures, $248,626 50. Total amount received by compromises, $618,497 98. Whole number of suits decided in favor of the United States, 3,182; against, 456; amount collected and paid into Court in settlement of suits, including settlements on account of judgments, fines, &c., $694,339; amount collected and paid into Court as proceeds of forfeiture, $145,238; total value of seizures, $915,240.

The Commissioner says, in conclusion: "I fully approve and would here renew the following recommendation, made in last year's report by the then Commissioner, Mr. DELANO: The act of July 14, 1870, exempted from taxation, under Schedule C, canned and preserved fish, leaving prepared mustard, sauces, syrups, jams and jellies still liable to the stamp tax. These articles being either condiments or conserves, and generally of home or culinary production, never having been a fruitful source of revenue, the collection of the tax thereon, always attended with no inconsiderable amount of trouble and vexation, I would recommend that they would hereafter be released from the Stamp act now imposed on them under the clause in Schedule C, relating to "canned meats," &c. There are now in the hands of collectors and United States Marshals, stored in bonded warehouses and elsewhere, considerable quantities of condemned, forfeited and abandoned tobacco so depreciated in value that it cannot be sold for enough to pay charges and for the necessary stamps. This tobacco was manufactured under the old law, consequently it is unstamped. Under the present law it cannot be sold or offered for sale without first being properly stamped, and there is no provision of law under which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can furnish stamps for it. The want of authority to furnish stamps for such tobacco, which is constantly accumulating in the hands of Government officers, has caused much embarrassment. I would therefore earnestly recommend that Congress authorize the Commissioner, upon the requisition of the officers having custody of and control of such tobacco, to purchase suitable revenue stamps to be attached and canceled before the same is offered for sale. It frequently happens that tax-paid stamps are lost from packages of spirits by unavoidable accident, without fault on the part of the persons interested—the spirits being thus exposed to seizure and detention. The present law makes no provision for restamping such packages, except on the repayment of the tax, inasmuch as the stamp is a device to protect alike the interests of the Government and the tax-payer. It is considered that authority should be given to complete that protection by restamping. It was recommended last year by Mr. Commissioner DELANO that Congress provide by joint resolution, or otherwise, for the remission of all taxes assessed on ship-builders under the fourth section of the act of March 31, 1868, as had not been collected. No action, however, was taken upon the subject, and not feeling at liberty to allow further delay, I have ordered their collection. Section 44, of the act of June 13, 1864, gives to the Commissioner, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, authority to abate and refund taxes and penalties in certain classes of cases; one of these regulations—circular 79—provides in effect that no claim or application for the refunding of taxes will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner unless it shall be filed with him either prior to Aug. 4, 1871. Circular 79 having been issued Aug. 3, 1869, or within two years from the date of the payment of the tax. It will be observed that this simply effects the question of the consideration by the Commissioner of Claims thus barred, but does not, it is claimed, limit any right of action upon them. One of my predecessors, Mr. ROLLINS, in his report for 1868, remarks upon this subject as follows: "The authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund taxes erroneously collected has been the means of preventing much expensive litigation, and has afforded speedy and inexpensive relief to many persons who have been compelled to pay more than was legally due, while a withdrawal of this authority would be productive of much hardship in many cases. I am satisfied that a statutory limitation of the time within which such claims must be presented would tend to prevent much abuse. When the legality of the assessment is not seriously questioned at the time it is made, the evidence in its support is very apt to disappear with a change in the officers of the district, and it is not then difficult for a skillful attorney to present reasons in support of a claim for refunding such as are hard to be set aside. I would recommend that Commissioners be prohibited from considering or allowing any claim not presented within two years from the time the tax was paid, and that all claims be barred in the Courts after six years from the date of the payment of the tax. Section 44 of the act of July 20, 1868, should, in my opinion, be amended by making the minimum penalty smaller, such penalty being now a fine of not less than $1,000, with not less than six months' imprisonment. The undue severity of this punishment would seem to be obvious as applied to the offenses of carrying on the business of a retail or wholesale liquor-dealer, rectifier or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax. In cases where no intent to defraud exists, the omission arising from ignorance of the law, or other circumstances not fraudulent, yet constituting no legal excuse under the terms of the section, the practical effect of providing so disproportionate a punishment for those offenses is to discourage complaints, defeat convictions, and induce suspensions of sentence in many cases in which some reasonable punishment should be enforced, as well to vindicate the law as to secure future compliance with its requirements. Section 63 of the act of July 13, 1866, p. 81, of compilation of 1867, should be amended to make it apply to cases arising under any internal revenue act. As it is now, it applies only to offences under that act of 1866, and the previous act to which it was an amendment. I would also recommend that the limitation of amount should be extended from 300 to 500, as contained in the parallel provision of the Customs laws. (Section 11 of the act of July 18, 1866, 14 Stat. at Large, p. 180.) I would call attention to the report of last year in relation to the subject of "direct taxes," and would renew the recommendation of early legislation for the final disposition of all lands which have been acquired or are now owned by the United States under the direct Tax law. The complaint which has heretofore existed of delay in the settlement of Ex-Collectors' accounts has been, it is believed, entirely removed by the operation of the regulations of this office now in force. Prior to April, 1870, it appeared that the accounts of sixty-one Ex-Collectors had been closed, which number, however, has since been increased to 434, leaving at the present time 230 accounts still open. Of this number 118 have been placed in the hands of United States Attorneys for suit on the bonds of the delinquent Collectors, the residue being in course of adjustment at this office.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The United States monitor *Terror* has arrived at Havana, from Key West.

Agrarian outrages are reported in Donegal, Ireland. The country Police are actively searching for the perpetrators.

Hon. GEO. C. BATES will enter upon the discharge of his duty as United States District-Attorney, for Utah, next Monday.

At Logan, Coche County, Utah, the thermometer on Wednesday stood 14° below zero, and the following day at 30° below zero.

The Metairie races, at New-Orleans, which were to commence yesterday, were postponed to Tuesday.

Mrs. E. G. WHARTON, the alleged poisoner of Gen. KETCHAM and others, was yesterday removed from the Baltimore City Jail to Annapolis, where her trial commences to-morrow.

The Court-house at Centreville, Reynolds County, Mo., was burned on the night of the 24th ult. All the county records, tax-books, &c., were destroyed.

The three steamers, *Chicora*, *Manitoba* and *Cumberland* arrived at Collingwood, Ontario, yesterday, from Fort William. There has been much anxiety about them.

In the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., the Grand and Petit Juries were completed, and an indictment found against several parties as Kuklux.

The homestead of SAMUEL HARRIS, at Marlboro, including the dwelling, barns and outbuildings, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $7,000.

An insurgent Major, named ARQUIZA, with four other officers and fifty-seven soldiers have surrendered to Gen. AMPUDIL at Ojodeagua, Cuba.

The Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, which was made bankrupt by the Chicago fire, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The examination of Mrs. RUTH, at Lawrence, Kansas, who is charged with being an accomplice in the murder of her husband by Dr. MEDLICOTT, began Friday, and continued yesterday. No new facts of importance were elicited.

The trial of WILLIAM and JOHN BOYD for the murder of SAMUEL RAYNEY, book-keeper in the First National Bank, New Orleans, on the 6th of July last, was concluded yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

ELWOOD BIDDLE, convicted of the murder of JOHN GAMBLE, at Philadelphia, who interfered to protect a woman BIDDLE was insulting in the street, was yesterday sentenced to eight and a half years in the Penitentiary.

Advices from below Quebec report that the river is choked with ice, and that great damage has been done to the shipping. Many vessels have been abandoned and the crews rescued in a frozen condition.

Navigation on the Hudson is closed as far south as Tivoli, and the ferry-boat at that point has ceased running. Numerous boats, steamers and barges, all heavily laden, are frozen in between Albany and Tivoli.

The newspaper *Constancia*, of Havana, deprecates the recent scenes of violence, and seeks to tranquilize the public mind. Its tone gives great offense to the volunteer element, but moderate men of all classes applaud the article as opportune.

The Saxon Diet was opened Friday by the King, who in his speech from the throne congratulated the House on the prosperous condition of the kingdom, and protested in unequivocal terms his adhesion to the German Empire.

In the State House of Representatives at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, C. C. BOWEN presented his credentials as a member from Charleston. Objection was made that he had been convicted of an infamous crime. Finally he was admitted by a vote of 73 to 22.

The Mexican authorities, having annulled the lease of the Lower California Company, of Magdalena, Lower California, and declared that port closed some months since, troops from La Paz were sent to Magdalena to drive out DRAKE DE KAY and the half dozen others connected with the Lower California Company.

The settlement of the difficulty with Brazil and Germany is still pending. It arose from a brutal attack on some officers and sailors of a German frigate in the streets of Rio de Janeiro, said to have been instigated by the French residents and connived at by the local Police.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of citizens was held last night at the Mechanics' Institute, in New-Orleans, for the purpose of effecting reform and retrenchment in the administration of the city Government. Speeches were made by prominent citizens and resolutions adopted.

The schooner *M. J. Laughton*, of Pembroke, Me., lumber-laden, was spoken on the 1st inst. by the Cross Rip Light-boat, bearing east three miles, with her masts cut away and riding with both anchors down. The wind was blowing a gale from west-north-west. The steamer *William Kennedy* offered to take off the crew, but they refused to leave their vessel.

The annual report of the directors of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, published in London, expresses surprise and regret in view of the discovery that the Company's chief engineer, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, is a sub-consractor for laying the Company's submarine cables. The directors assume that Sir CHARLES' engagement with them ceased from the hour when he became such contractor.

The Cold Weather in Vermont.

From the Burlington Free Press, Nov. 29.

Yesterday (Tuesday) was, with a single exception, the coldest November day in thirty-two years, which is as far back as we have a continuous record at hand, being that kept by J. D. ALLEN, Esq. The mercury stood at zero in the morning, 10° above at noon, and 5° above at night, giving a mean temperature of 5° for the day. The exception was the 29th of November, 1847, when the mercury averaged only 4° above zero during the whole day; Nov. 30, 1843, the average was 10° above zero; Nov. 28, 1842, Nov. 27, 1853, and Nov. 24, 1855, the average temperature was 13° above zero. These are the only days during this long period whose temperature can be said to compare with that of yesterday. The prevailing winds on all of these days were north and north-west.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

How He Passed His Time Yesterday and Last Evening.

Presentation of Admiral Farragut's Picture—Address by Gen. Dix and Response by Alexis—The New-York Yacht Club Dinner.

The ceremony of presenting the Grand Duke PAGE'S famous picture presenting FARRAGUT in the shrouds of the *Hartford* at the battle of Mobile Bay, to be conveyed by him to the Emperor of Russia as the gift of American citizens, took place at the Academy of Design, yesterday morning. Between 300 and 400 invitations were issued, and the company that assembled at 10 o'clock was brilliant and select. The Grand Duke and his suite, accompanied by Minister CATACAZY and Gen. GORLOFF, each attired in street walking dress, left the Clarendon in three coaches, at a few minutes past 10 o'clock. On alighting at the Academy of Design, the Grand Duke ascended the steps first, and when the party had assembled in the vestibule, they were met by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Mr. Gray, Wm. Page, Albert Bierstadt, William O. Stoddard and several other artists, and escorted to the main room upstairs, the walls of which were hung with paintings by members of the Academy. The rooms and stairways were also handsomely decorated with the flags of America and Russia. There was very little formality. As the Grand Duke reached the centre of the room, directly opposite the head of the stairway, Gen. DIX presented the picture, with a brief address, in which he took occasion to express a hope that it would be the means of further cementing the union that had existed between this country and Russia.

The speech of Gen. DIX was received with applause, and especially his expressions of the general wish for peace and good will between the United States and Russia.

The Grand Duke responded as follows:

"I receive with grateful thanks the portrait of one of your most distinguished naval heroes, by one of your most honored artists. It will have its place among the choice collections of the Imperial Government of Russia. As I have before said since my arrival here, I trust that there will never be any occasion for disturbing the peace and good will of the United States and Russia. I am proud to belong to that naval profession in which your Admiral, FARRAGUT, won so much respect and honor, and I trust that the fleet of the two countries will never meet except as friends."

At the close of the presentation, introductions and handshaking ensued, and the royal party subsequently departed. The picture will be placed on board the Russian flag-ship to-morrow, for transportation to Russia. The following is a copy of the scroll which accompanies it:

To His Majesty Alexander II. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias:

SIRE: The undersigned citizens of North America, unite in behalf of their countrymen in offering to your Imperial Majesty the accompanying picture, representing Admiral FARRAGUT in the shrouds of the *Hartford* during the memorable battle of Mobile Bay, painted by WILLIAM PAGE, P. N. A. We ask your acceptance of the same as a slight token of our appreciation of the sympathy manifested by your Majesty's government and people during the war for the Union, and also as an appropriate recognition of the hospitable courtesies shown by the civil authorities and naval officers of the Admiral and his comrades during their late visit to your Empire, whose continued prosperity is the earnest desire of your Majesty's grateful friends.

Yesterday afternoon Admiral POISSET gave a reception aboard of the *Svetlana*, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

Last evening the New-York Yacht Club gave a magnificent dinner at Delmonico's in honor of the Grand Duke. At 9 o'clock the leading members of the New-York Yacht Club, the Grand Duke and his suite, Minister CATACAZY and a number of invited guests, about seventy in all, assembled in the main parlors of Delmonico's, and engaged in pleasant conversation for half an hour, after which Commodore BENNETT, having the Grand Duke on his arm, led the way to the dining-hall, and took his seat at the head of the main table, having the Grand Duke on his right and Minister CATACAZY on his left, the principal officers of the Club and members of the Duke's suite occupying seats at the same table.

The hall was beautifully decorated with Russian and American coats of arms, flags and streamers of both nations, yacht club flags, &c. On the tables, the most elaborate decorations were the "Queen's Cup," won by the yacht *America*, a number of other cups won by the fastest boats of the Club; a beautiful model of a yacht under full sail, composed, except the framework, of rare and choice flowers; and a magnificent piece of confectionery, representing the Grand Duke, and embellished with devices illustrative of the navies of Russia and the United States.

As the company entered and took their seats, JULIEN'S orchestra played the overture, "Le Poéte et la Pagsan." When all were seated a most brilliant effect was produced. The Grand Duke and his suite appeared in their naval uniforms, His Imperial Highness wearing numerous decorations, and the officers of the Yacht Club in the full dress costume prescribed by the rules of the Club to be worn on gala occasions. The bill of fare was a beautiful work of art, worthy of being preserved as a *souvenir* of the occasion. It was headed with a finely executed monogram of the Grand Duke, and was bordered with yacht club flags and naval devices.

After the removal of the cloth, Commodore BENNETT, with a few highly complimentary remarks in relation to the character of the illustrious father of the Grand Duke, proposed the health of the Emperor of Russia, which was felicitously responded to by Minister CATACAZY.

Among the other regular toasts were: "The President of the United States," "The Grand Duke ALEXIS," and "The Armies and Navies of Russia and the United States." The Grand Duke, in responding to the toast in his honor, expressed himself deeply grateful for the courtesies extended to him by the American people, and especially for the hospitality of his present hosts, saying he should never forget the reception given him by all classes in this country, but would cherish its remembrance to the latest day of his existence.

The Grand Duke will attend service at the Russian Chapel this morning, and will leave for Philadelphia this evening, to accept the hospitalities of that place.

Contrary to general expectation, the Russian fleet is ordered to China, and the visit of the Grand Duke will therefore be shortened. The fleet sails in a few days for New-Orleans, where the Grand Duke will join his frigate within two or three weeks.

There was a continuous throng of fashionable and richly-dressed ladies calling at BRADY'S gallery, yesterday, to look at the photographs of the Grand Duke and to purchase copies of his presentment. It was estimated that over 3,000 ladies visited the place during the day.

Prince ALEXIS and suite have done considerable shopping since ther sojourn in the City. STEWART and TIFFANY have been patronized, and yesterday W. O. LINTHICUM, of Fifth-avenue, received from the Prince a large order for clothing, to be filled before his departure for China. The Prince and the Russian fleet have also proved to be a windfall to many other tradesmen.

Arrangement for the Reception of the Grand Duke at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The programme for the entertainment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS during his visit to Boston will include a reception at the State House by the Governor, visits to Cambridge College, the Navy-yard and the factories of Lowell, where he will be the guest of his friend G. V. FOX, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A concert of school children in Music Hall will be given, and a banquet at the Revere House. At a meeting of citizens today a committee was chosen to make the necessary arrangements for the Grand ball on Friday night in the Boston Theatre.

Fiendish Outrage and Murder—Prompt Punishment of the Guilty Parties.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 2.—On Sunday last, on Mulberry Creek, Franklin County, Ark., two young men named JOSEPH FORBISH and WILLIAM CHENOWETH, aged sixteen and eighteen respectively, outraged and afterward murdered the four-year old daughter of RICHARD HILL. After committing the deed they threw the body into the creek, where it was found, the neck being broken and the body horribly mutilated. FORBISH and CHENOWETH were arrested, and confessed their guilt. In their confession they stated that they expected the search of the hills for the missing child would cause the family to leave their house, which they then purposed to plunder. While being taken to jail they attempted to escape, and both were killed by the guard.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Arrival of the Members of Congress—Treasury Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Speaker BLAINE has arrived here, as also Mr. DAWES, Senator WILSON, and a large majority of other members of the respective Houses, ensuring a quorum on Monday without doubt. Mr. BLAINE has been largely called upon at his house, but gives out no sign as to the composition of his Committees. There is utter quiet everywhere. Everybody accepts the business results of the Administration as such a matter of course that speculation is entirely useless, and there is no ground for sensational fabrics of any kind. Not even the passive policy nor the new departure dogmas of the struggling Democracy can put energy enough into the political situation here to make facts enough to write about.

REPORT OF MR. BOUTWELL.

Secretary BOUTWELL will not trust his report to the Press in advance, but will give it to the Press agents to telegraph on Monday, after the President's Message has been sent in. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., through the First National Bank of Washington, today informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the entire amount of five per cents subscribed for by the syndicate were settled for in London yesterday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to	$655,500
Shipments for the week	278,600
Shipments of notes	789,896
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	368,605,700
And for public deposits	15,229,000
Internal Revenue receipts today	396.557
National bank circulation at this date	326,004,550

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements by warrants from the Treasury Department during the month of November, exclusive of amounts paid on account of the public debt, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$4,513,085 28
War Department	2,944,745 58
Navy Department	3,164,206 44
Interior Department—Pensions and Indians	4,942,776 68
Total	$15,564,812 98

THE HORTON CASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the issue of papers to the schooner *Horton*, recently seized at Gloucester by the Collector of Customs, a full investigation of facts showing there is no reason to deprive the owner of the necessary sailing papers.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Removal of the Prisoner to Annapolis—She is to be Arraigned To-Morrow.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—The case of Mrs. WHARTON, charged with the murder, by poison, of Gen. KETCHUM, and also with attempting to poison Mr. J. VAN NESS, is set down for trial before the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, at Annapolis, on Monday next. Yesterday the warden of Baltimore City jail, Mr. JAMES IRVIN, received an order to deliver the accused to the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, and he will leave with her on board the steamer *Samuel J. Pentz* this morning. She will be accompanied to Annapolis by her daughter, who has never left her since the fearful accusation was brought against her, and who has showed a devotion every way commendable, and possibly by several male friends. The Sheriff of Anne Arundel County has, it is understood, prepared comfortable quarters in the County Jail for Mrs. WHARTON. The trial will doubtless create considerable attention throughout the country in consequence of the heretofore high standing of the accused, and the popularity of her alleged victim.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2—7 P. M.—The area of highest barometer, which was Friday afternoon central in Western Tennessee, has moved eastward, extending now over North Carolina. The pressure has risen in New-England, and clear weather has generally prevailed today in the Atlantic States. The winds have however, backed to the north-east and south-west in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with rapidly-increasing cloudiness and threatening weather. An area of low barometer, with rain, has passed eastward from California and Oregon into the Upper Missouri Valley, and the pressure has fallen decidedly, with south-west winds, from Lake Erie to Texas and north-westward.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Sunday east of the Mississippi River, the lowest pressure being central in Iowa Sunday morning, with increasing south-west winds and rain from the lakes southward to the gulf coast; south-west winds and cloudy weather on the South Atlantic coast.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening, unless possibly for a short time on the northern shoals of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron.

Robberies in California—Conclusion of a Breach of Promise Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—A party of armed robbers entered the Post-office at San Bernardino at 4 P. M. on the 28th ult., took $4,000 and escaped. The Hamilton and Ploche, Nevada, stage, was robbed yesterday by highwaymen, who secured WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s treasure-box containing $1,000. Miss L. K. TURNER, daughter of the late Admiral TURNER, United States Navy, who sued Don CALEDONIO ORITES, of Sonora, Mexico, for $200,000 damages for seduction and breach of promise of marriage, obtained a verdict of $7,500 this morning. The defendant is old enough to be the pursuer's father. The intimacy between them lasted for several years.

Effect of the Cold Weather in the Dominion.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Dec. 2.—The canal is full of ice, but the weather is mild. Propellers are moving very slowly and will get through if this weather continues. The following vessels are laid up at this place: Propellers *America*, *Europe*, *Scotia*; gun-boat *Rescue*; schooners *Clyde*, *Jane McLeod*, *Canada*, *Bismark*, *J. C. Woodruff*, *St. Andrews*, *James Norris*, *Amoskeag* and *Agnes*. The following vessels are laid up at the port of Dalhousie: Propellers *City of Montreal*, *Dalhousie*, *Enterprise*; schooners *White Cloud*, *J. G. McGrath*, *C. H. Walker*, *Australia* and *Montana*.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 2.—The weather is moderating throughout the Dominion.

The Recent Murder of a Michigan Farmer—Examination of a Suspected Man.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 29.

DENNIS CARROLL was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice GUENTHER, charged with the murder of DENNISON MILLER, of Greenfield, he having been brought down from the jail by Officers BISHOP and SPARLING. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for examination next week, Thursday having been fixed as the day. The evidence seems to point somewhat against CARROLL, from his knife fitting the wound, from his torn overcoat, and from his having unquestionably been in that vicinity on the night in question. On the other hand, the man who, knowing that the husband was awakened, pushed through the half-open door to rob and murder, with face masked, and who escaped so quickly afterward, seems to have been no common outlaw, and hardly such a man as CARROLL is supposed to have been. The boy who was with CARROLL on Friday night, throughout most of the time at least, was arrested on Monday, but nothing has been ascertained from him, and he has either been discharged already or soon will be. CARROLL'S friends are working zealously in his behalf, and declare that he is an innocent man. It is stated that a complete and satisfactory *alibi* will be proven, which will show that he could not have committed the murder.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Total Number of Cases and Deaths in Charleston This Season.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Nov. 28.

A final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Howard Association was held on Saturday last, in Market Hall, for the purpose of receiving reports of the operations of the Association during the late epidemic. The following is a synopsis of the highly interesting report submitted by Dr. GEORGE S. PELZER, the Secretary of the Association:

The Association began its operations on the 29th day of August, and closed on the 15th day of November, during which time 466 indigent persons were visited and relieved by the directors of the Association. Of these 466 cases there were 37 colored and 429 white; 192 were natives of the city, 100 of South Carolina, 35 of other parts of the United States, 61 of Germany, 59 of Ireland, 9 of England, 5 of Scotland, and 5 of other nationalities. There were 287 cases of yellow fever, 107 of brokebone, and 72 of other diseases; 398 of the cases recovered and 68 died, viz.: 66 whites and 2 colored. Eight of the deaths were from "other diseases," leaving 60 deaths from yellow fever during the whole epidemic among the patients of the Association.

The above shows the extent of the fever among those of the poorer classes, who could not afford to employ physicians and nurses at their own expense. It does not indicate, of course, the entire extent of the fever, especially as the disease, during the late epidemic, principally attacked those in better circumstances.

THE TOTAL MORTALITY.

The following table shows the total number of deaths from yellow fever in the present year as compared with the mortality in the epidemics of 1854, 1856, and 1858. There were six deaths more in 1871 than in 1854, the mildest of the former epidemics, but the table shows that the increased mortality in the present year was altogether in the latter part of the season. From Oct. 14 to Nov. 18, 1856, there were only 31 deaths, while for the same period in 1871 there were 76 deaths. Indeed, the fever shows its greatest strength just at the time when, according to precedent, it should have been on its last legs.

Week ending	1854.	1856.	1858.	1871.
August 5	..	1	1	2
August 12	..	5	6	1
August 19	..	3	28	3
August 26	20	7	39	6
September 2	26	16	73	21
September 9	70	16	103	14
September 16	127

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"TO THE FRONT!"

You "thought such aims were out of place."....
"'Twere best to do as others do"....
"To be advised"...."You ne'er had failed"....
"I ought to rest content like you"....
O base contentment, born of sloth!
O counsel of a craven soul!
Better my loss than all your gain,
My very failure than your goal!

What though I fail? Am I the first?
Or am I shamed because I fail,
That such a heart as yours should beat
With triumph as you tell the tale?
You fail—not you! I doubt it not.
You never knew defeated pride.
They well may win whose aims are base;
They scarce can fail who ne'er have tried.

To pierce the hidden core of Truth,
To find some footing which is sure,
To wed high thought with loving words,
And lead a life which shall endure
When all these street-cries of the crowd
Shall have left the ear for aye—
Not such the hopes that crown your years,
And lead you on from day to day.

You have no "taste" for deep pursuits,
Nor any hope beyond the hour,
Content to win some hodman's praise
With poor conceits of shallow power;
Tossing cheap wisdom, neatly-dressed
And gilded, to a gaping crowd;
"Discerning" all things—not like those
Who "wrap their meaning in a cloud."

O pert in speech and small of heart,
While half of it is filled with gall,
The first to hear, the first to sting,
And tell it when your betters fall.
Thrice better were it now to die,
While striving for the great and just,
Than drag three lifetimes out like thine,
And batten on such poisoned dust!

But pass.—I choose to die, or reach
The forefront where the bravest bleed.
Keep thou the rear, and leave to men
Less greatly-meek to take the lead.
But spare them when they chance to fall;
For, trust me, noblest souls are those
Who, falling, rise, and strive anew,
And mix in battle to the close.

Good Words.

RPHEUS.

"The Squire of Heatherseale had three daughters—" began Mrs. Pargeter.

But I interrupted her.

"I don't want to know about the Squire of Heatherseale," said I. "I wish to hear about Orpheus; unless, indeed," I added, as an idea suggested itself to my mind—"unless Orpheus was the Squire of Heatherseale."

"No, he wasn't, Sir."

"Then, if you please, Mrs. Pargeter, we will have Orpheus first, and the Squire of Heatherseale afterward."

"It's the way I always begin the story, Sir, and folks listen without saying a word till I've done; and you'd find it would all come right in the end, if you'd only have patience, Sir."

"Perhaps so, Mrs. Pargeter; but I like things in order, and I wish to begin at what I consider the beginning, and to go on in a straightforward manner; and what I asked was—'Who was Orpheus?' so that I don't consider your remark about the Squire of Heatherseale as any answer to my question."

Mrs. Pargeter nodded her head deprecatingly.

"Well, well," said she; "some people must have their own way, I suppose, and I can just begin wherever you choose, Sir; only I'm not sure but what it will spoil the story, and make me leave out some of the principal parts."

"No fear of that when you are telling it to *me*, Mrs. Pargeter," I replied. "I shall probably learn more facts than you tell to most persons."

Mrs. Pargeter smoothed down her apron, settled her cap-strings, took out her knitting and put on her spectacles. Without the two latter, I do not believe she could undertake any of the numerous narrations with which she is wont to entertain the guests at the Fox and Seven Stars.

As I looked as her, a queer conceit of one of the Fates spinning the thread of human destiny came into my mind; though with the poetic conception of any of the three weird sisters Mrs. Pargeter had nothing in common—being a plump, buxom widow, whose husband had died at an early period of their married life, leaving her sole proprietress of one of the most picturesque inns to be found in the southern counties.

It had no particular style of architecture, having been built on to and repaired at different epochs, in total disregard of any harmonies; one alteration acting as a sort of annihilator to any peculiar attribute that had gone before, making it almost impossible to affix a date to it, since the whole was jumbled together in so delicious a manner that one in despair sat down, and took to believing that it must have been erected in that fairy "once upon a time" that gives the dating to all the romance and marvel that there is on the earth.

As for describing the Fox and Seven Stars, I do not intend attempting it—further than to say, if any one has by any possibility a sort of half-belief in fairydom, he may imagine a heap of building materials left one night, hard by an unfinished building of an indefinite epoch, which in the morning was found finished with such a variety of queer gables, pinnacles, bay and dormer windows, as would scarce have been mingled together by any mortal architect.

I may for a moment dwell upon the beauty of the three great lime trees that overshadowed the south side of the house; and may observe that my sitting-room window, opening to the west, looks out upon a garden hedged in with trim-kept box hedges, excepting where, here and there, great shadowy elder bushes show their delicate white clusters, more esteemed by my hostess in their purple-berry time, and perhaps most fully appreciated when they have further turned into spiced, luscious wine, sipped by the gossips who are privileged to take their seats in the bar-parlor.

I may ask you to imagine a plot of grass, kept smoothly shaven, and a wilderness of sweetness surrounding it, where rose-bushes of old-fashioned virtues, scorned now as out of date, revel in all their fragrance; and where pinks, southernwood, bergamot, sweet-williams, stocks, gillyflowers, sweet peas, marigolds, snapdragons, larkspur and mignonette grow year after year in undiminished profusion. Add to this sight the hayfield, with the busy haymakers on one side the trim hedge, and a view of the corn-stacks and the rolling uplands on the other, and you have some idea of how nature smiled back at me as I looked out of my window; though you cannot breathe or feel as I did the grateful breezes that came sweet to me over the clover-fields and the new-mown hay, and which made me feel that life had much beauty in it, though I had grown so weary of it when I lay tossing on the bed of sickness, round which my friends gathered more than once to see me die. I was but an invalid yet, and had left the man-made town to come into the God-made country, to breathe a fresh breath of life; and I could have come to no better place, nor to a better home, for Mrs. Pargeter was as tender of me as if I had been her own son.

"Now, we will begin at the beginning, if you please, Mrs. Pargeter," said I, after waiting until the knitting needles had clicked round three rows—"Who was Orpheus?"

For I had been wandering in the church-yard close by—having a fondness for reading epitaphs, and for wondering what sort of lives the quiet inhabitants of the Garden of the Dead had passed through in years gone by; and perhaps having so lately been near being a citizen among them myself gave me a stronger interest than usual. Mrs. Pargeter was afraid I should become melancholy with being there so much; but I knew better; it gave me a joyful peace, and made me feel more in love with all the world, after I had passed my hours of silent communing among the tombs.

Today, I had paused for a long time before a grave-stone which would have been singular enough anywhere, but more especially in a village church-yard. It was a stone of pure white marble, and on it was engraven the word "Orpheus," underneath which was a line of music in a minor key, whose notes, as I hummed them over, had a plaintive, despairing sound, more like the wail of an Æolian harp when the wind stirs its strings; and syllabled to match these eight notes, was written—

"EU-RY-DI-CE! EU-RY-DI-CE!"

"You've been sleeping in Orpheus' bed ever since you were at the Fox and Seven Stars," said Mrs. Pargeter, "and at this very moment you are sitting in the room where Orpheus lived. There's been little touched since he died. 'Twas before my time; but its been kept just as it was for memory's sake, and to keep tune, as it were, with the tombstone in the church-yard."

"But," said I, again cutting short Mrs. Pargeter's lucubrations, "let me know, to begin with, who was Orpheus?"

"La, Sir, how can I tell you? I don't know, and nobody else knows. It always was a mystery, and always will be."

I was in despair.

"And where did he come from?"

"That no one knows, excepting that he was a foreigner, and came from foreign parts."

"Ah, he was a foreigner," said I, musingly. I might have known it. No Englishman would have had such an inscription put on his tombstone. "And his name was Orpheus ——" I waited for the surname; but again Mrs. Pargeter quietly nonplussed me.

"Bless me, Sir, his name wasn't Orpheus at all. I should have thought any Christian might have known that."

"I dont see how, Mrs. Pargeter, unless they were told."

"I thought, as you were a good scholar, you would have known," responded Mrs. Pargeter, a little reproachfully; "Orpheus being, they tell me, a heathen name, and Orpheus a heathen likewise—a sort of conjuror, I've heard say, who performed magic with his music; and this one, for music's sake, took the name upon him, and in his madness would answer by no other name; and so he went by it forever afterwards, though before that he was known as Mr. Franz Von Rosen."

"Then he was a German and a musician?"

"He was a musician," returned Mrs. Pargeter; "he may have been the other, but I never heard it. After his death the curate of the parish found a great packet of papers, sealed with a grand seal, with a coronet and a coat of arms, and on it was written, 'To be burned after my death.' And, as the curate had promised faithfully to attend to his wishes, he burned them, as well as other papers that Orpheus had placed in his hands, so that no one was the wiser for what they contained."

"That was a pity," said I.

"Perhaps not," said she; "he's dead, and his family trouble—whatever that may have been—is buried with him; and those papers, if they had come to light, might have told many unpleasant secrets that had best be kept until the day of judgment. For much happens in this world, Sir, that we poor mortals can't rightly pronounce upon; so 'tis better left—much better."

"Is the curate still alive?"

"He died last year. He used to come and talk to me a good deal about former days; it seemed a sort of comfort to him; and once or twice he touched the old piano standing in the corner there, Sir, and the notes, as he touched them, sounded through the room like the wild cry of the bittern over the sedgy pools at Barnock, where I lived when I was a girl—a wild, haunting cry, such as one might think a spirit would send forth—so that I could not bear to hear it. But the curate seemed to like it; and he listened, as the sound echoed through the room, as though it were an answer to something he was thinking of."

"And how long had the curate lived in the village?" said I.

"Ever since he was ordained, Sir. It was his first curacy, and it was his last. He never got any other preferment. He was as poor as Orpheus; and perhaps that was one great bond of sympathy between them. He was too poor to marry, though 'twas said he had been as passionately in love, once upon a time, as Orpheus was. But he got over it—the other didn't."

I drew my chair closer to Mrs. Pargeter, for she seemed to be getting into the story, which I had, perhaps, been unwise in diverting from its natural course.

"Did the curate ever describe Orpheus to you?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied; "but you must let me tell it as the curate told it, or I shall go wrong."

"Very well," said I, "let us have the curate's words."

"It was late one foggy night in November, Mrs. Pargeter," said he to me, "when I heard a tap at the outer door, and the old servant who lived with me having gone to bed, I opened it myself, and found myself face to face with a tired, worn-looking young man, with a face of peculiar beauty. His garments were drenched with rain, and he shivered with cold. He asked the way to the inn; and as I knew it was full, besides being a good way off, I asked him to come in, and I would make him comfortable for night; for there was something in his rich, deep voice, in spite of the broken English he spoke, that had an irresistible charm in it. He hesitated at first; but I told him that I was curate of the place, and bound to look after the temporal and spiritual wants of those who came in my way; which appearing to satisfy his scruples, I brought him in, warmed him, fed him, and consoled him—for he seemed in need of consolation, though I could not reach the root of his trouble; and, sending him to rest upon my own bed, I slept in an arm-chair by my study fire.

There was an air of something superior about my guest; and when he came down in the morning, refreshed and dressed with extreme neatness and care, a sudden fancy came into my head that some great dignitary had traveled down incognito to offer me a prebend's stall which had just fallen vacant.

But such an idea speedily died away. My guest was a musician, who had left his own country, and had come to a foreign land to work in quiet at his art, to win himself a name by his genius; and when he had made it, to return to his own country, and make those who now looked coldly upon him proud to welcome him.

'My land is a land of music,' said he; 'my countrymen have depths of the sublimest melody in their hearts—their hearts will spring forth to recognize me, to hail me, when my spirit has made itself felt; and until then I sojourn here.'

By 'here' he did not exactly mean in our village," exclaimed Mrs. Pargeter. "But la! sir, the first kind word one meets with among strangers has a wonderful effect, and he'd doubtless had many from our curate in the course of their talk—to say nothing of the deed that had gone before; and so he made up his mind to stay at Heatherseale, and there study his beloved music, which he did, Sir.

He seemed to have a certain supply of money—enough for his wants, though not much to spare—and he took up his abode at the Fox and Seven Stars, in the very two rooms you've been living in, Sir. The Fox and Seven Stars was moderate in its charges in those days, even as it is now—"

Mrs. Pargeter paused.

"Certainly, Mrs. Pargeter, certainly; for comfort and moderation there is not an inn in all England to compare with the Fox and Seven Stars; and when I write a book, I shall be sure to mention it."

"Thank you kindly, Sir," said Mrs. Pargeter, evidently much gratified. "And so you see, Sir," she continued, "he could not do better than stay here; it saved his having the trouble of housekeeping, and he had nothing to divert his thoughts from his studies.

Besides, there was a grand organ just put up at the church, and he had got the liberty of playing on it whenever he pleased; and strangers used to come from far and near to hear Mr. Von Rosen play. And W—— was not so far off; and more than once he was asked to go over on some special occasion, and the people were wild about him, and he might have had any organ appointment in the Kingdom, I've heard, but that nothing would induce him to leave Heatherseale."

"Why not?" I asked.

"That you shall hear," she replied.

EURYDICE.

"The Squire of Heatherseale had three daughters," said Mrs. Pargeter, rolling out the words as if in triumph that she had reached them at last—"Laura, Phillis and Sylvia. Laura was dark and glowing, reminding one of the deepest damask rose that ever grew in a garden, queenly and majestic; Sylvia was like a rosebud just opening, a mere child; and Phillis made one think of the wild honeysuckle that runs twining in and out over every support it can find, delighting one with its perfumed blossoms in garden and hedgerow, hiding itself away among the tangling roses and purple nightshade, and making every one coming within influence of its fragrance think a thousand beautiful thoughts by virtue of its presence. Such was Phillis Davenant. None came near without experiencing a sort of fascination that it was not easy to shake off; and Mr. Von Rosen had felt its effects more strongly than any one who had yet come within its atmosphere.

Phillis was something of a coquette. Mr. Von Rosen was very handsome, was perfect in manner, was a gentleman, was a genius, was charming in conversation, especially when animated, as he always was in Phillis' company. And Phillis found it very pleasant to meet him, though at first she scarce thought of anything further, until it came to pass that Phillis, having a talent for music, persuaded Mr. Von Rosen to give her some lessons, and the bond of sympathy between them became stronger, till, in the end, Phillis woke up to a knowledge that had been ever present with Mr. Von Rosen, that the foreign musician loved her better than even his beloved music.

The Squire of Heatherseale was in happy ignorance. Such a danger had never occurred to him. He hated foreigners, and looked down upon musicians and those who earned their living by their brains. The only respectable livelihood for a gentleman, in his estimation, was to be derived from the revenue of broad acres, and he presumed that his daughters held opinions in unison with his own. He had tolerated Mr. Von Rosen because he was gentlemanlike and unassuming, and his wife and the girls were fond of music. But as for any sympathy stronger than music, he had never dreamed of it.

All at once Phillis woke up; and when she woke up she was afraid of her next music lesson, for she hoped and feared what might come of it; and being afraid of her father also, she felt that doubt was a pleasanter state than certainty. Not so Mr. Von Rosen. Some secret knowledge that he seemed to possess kept him in utter carelessness of the prejudices of English squires, even had he happened to understand them.

"'But,' said the curate to me," continued Mrs. Pargeter, "'I saw it all. I saw, if Mr. Von Rosen spoke, the dream would be at an end; and I explained to him, as delicately as I could, the difficulties of the situation—that he must wait until he had made himself a name—until he had placed himself above the suspicion of being a mere adventurer—until his genius should awaken an echo in the hearts of Englishmen, such as he hoped to awaken in the hearts of his own countrymen, and they should crown him with the wreath of fame.'

'That will never be,' said he. 'These English understand not our sublimity of musical conception.'

"There may be exceptions—a great many exceptions, Mrs. Pargeter," said I, forgetting that she was quoting the curate's words, and probably repeating them in many instances, very much like a parrot.

She looked up, not comprehending my protest against the foreign sentiment, and proceeded with her story.

"However," said the curate, "I persuaded him, for Phillis's sake as well as his own, to be circumspect; and I suppose he acted up to my counsels to a certain extent, for matters went on outwardly as usual, and Mr. Von Rosen worked away more deligently than ever, and told me that the work upon which he was engaged was nigh its completion—a work which, he said, would place him on that pinnacle which he had striven to attain. Shortly afterwards he informed me that his happiness was complete, that Phillis loved him, and had promised, when he should have attained his glory, as he called it, to become his wife.

'And the Squire?' I enquired breathlessly.

'Knows nothing about it,' returned Mr. Von Rosen. 'It is to be a secret at present. My destiny is not yet fulfilled.'

'My mind,' said the curate, 'was filled with vague misgivings, and yet there seemed no need of them, for all went well. Mr. Von Rosen's name, through less ambitious compositions, was becoming known; and this greater effort was to achieve his future for him.

So I began to think that possibly, in his case, genius might triumph over the world; and, in my confidence in him, my doubts quieted down. And so time sped along, and all went well. Until—'"

ARISTÆUS.

Again Mrs. Pargeter took up the curate's narrative.

"'The serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field.'

There are always serpents abroad, of one kind and another, visible and invisible, tempting or goading on to evil;—wily, cunning, crafty, or sometimes only fierce and headstrong. Into every Eden the intruder finds his way, and the little Eden that Franz Von Rosen, in the simplicity of his love and his integrity, had planted at Heatherseale was not to be free from one.

There had been more company at Heatherseale than usual this year, and there was like to be more. Laura Davenant's charms had smitten the heart of an elder son in the neighborhood; and as his broad acres were no way inferior to those of the Squire, he hailed the match with all the eagerness of a fond father anxious for the well-doing of his children.

Now, the elder son had a younger brother, heir to a large property on the mother's side. This brother was a quiet, undemonstrative man, who did not care much for society. However, in the course of the festivities that were going on between the families, he made his appearance, and, without any let or hindrance in the matter, straightway fell in love with Phillis.

Phillis had a difficult part to play. She feared to show any partiality toward her plighted lover, lest she should bring down upon him and upon herself the wrath of the family. And yet her neutral conduct was tantamount to an admission that she was free, bringing upon her the unmistakable attentions of Mr. Aylmer, which roused the jealousy of Franz Von Rosen.

It was in vain that she was cold to the one and reasoned with the other. Mr. Aylmer, not content with her refusal, besought the aid of her father to prosper his suit. The 'Squire urged; Phillis was firm; Mr. Aylmer was importunate; Franz Von Rosen watched jealously, too jealously; and the keen-eye of his rival was upon him.

For a moment he was dismayed. Such an idea had never entered his mind; but with all the quick-sightedness of disappointed love, he comprehended the case at once, and saw that there was a clandestine attachment.

No good ever comes of these clandestine engagements," observed Mrs. Pargeter parenthetically. Then she went on—

"Mr. Aylmer was cautious. He withdrew, or pretended to withdraw; made his farewells to the 'Squire, and expressed his gratitude for the consideration with which he had been treated by him, making the Squire more indignant than ever with his daughter. He also insinuated, without so much as the Squire's being able to determine from which side the suggestion arose, that there might be a more favored suitor in the case. At any rate, however, it came to pass, the Squire, possessed with a sudden inspiration, went straight to his daughter, accused her of an attachment, and demanded to know who it was. Phillis blushed, wept, stammered, half denied, grew confused and frightened.

The Squire raged and stormed; and finally the secret came out. Phillis was sent away from home, and Mr. Von Rosen dismissed with contumely—the Squire upbraiding him, and telling him that, come what might, he would rather see his daughter in her grave than let her be his wife.

And Franz Von Rosen, in his turn, waxed wrath; and when the Squire called him a nameless foreigner and a base adventurer, he all at once grew white and rigid with terrible passion, and, delicate as he looked, became endued with sudden superhuman strength, beyond any that the stalwart 'Squire possessed. He seized him by the arms and held them pinioned, as though the strong man were but a puny child in his grasp; and in a hoarse voice his white lips quivered forth—

'Old man, were you not the father of her I love, you should repent the lie you have uttered. No name! I have one beside which your self-vaunted one should sink into dust and obscurity.'

Then he flung the 'Squire from him, and returned to his lodgings.

They say he spoke no word, but sat down at the piano and played his passion out in the wildest, most wailing melody that ears ever heard from earthly instrument.

INFERNO.

He could not tell whither they had sent his love. He tried in vain to discover her retreat. He laid all sorts of plans whereby he might trace her. He wandered away for days, and then, returning home, worked harder than ever at his cantata.

A sudden inspiration seemed to have seized him. He appeared to give up all thought of seeking for Phillis; he shut himself up, and was absorbed in his music. Day after day the passers-by lingered to hear the strange, sweet music that floated over the roses in the trim-kept garden, and lost itself in the hum of the thousand bees among the lime flowers.

And still Phillis was kept away; and there was nothing heard of her by any in the village. Some said she had gone abroad; some that the Squire had placed her in a Protestant convent; some that she was ill and dying, in some out-of-the-way place a hundred miles away. But none of the many rumors that were afloat produced the slightest impression on Franz Von Rosen. If he heard them, he heeded them not. He was as one in a dream. Day after day, night after night, he pored over his blotted scores and his old piano. He did not go near the organ. He did not go out of doors; and none saw him but the curate, who came occasionally to commune with him.

To him, with gleaming eyes and burning cheeks, he confided his belief that, through the power of his genius, he should work all things to his will, and win back Phillis.

The curate shook his head, and tried to soothe him, and to urge him not to sacrifice himself to overwork; but it was in vain—a fever-phantasy had taken possession of him; and, putting the finishing chords to his masterpiece, he gathered up his papers and went away.

He might be gone he knew not how long, he had said, and had put into the hands of the curate a sufficient sum to pay for keeping on his rooms, for six months. 'At the end of which time,' said he, 'if you do not hear from me, believe that I am dead; and after six months more, destroy all the papers I now place in your hands.'

Then he went away; and three months passed, and nothing was heard of him. The Squire, believing him to be but a worthless adventurer, who would return no more, brought Phillis back. But the honeysuckle that had drawn all hearts towards it by its freshness was pale and withered; and, instead of the light-hearted girl who was seen about the village, there crept through the Hall gardens a shadow so slight, that some of the country people believed it was but the wraith of Phillis Davenant.

Another month went by, and then another, and still no word of Franz Von Rosen. Phillis drooped, and the village doctor said she must go to London to consult the physicians there.

And so they took her.

'She must move about; her mind must be occupied; she must have amusement.' This was the prescription of the doctors.

* * * * * * * *

There was a wonderful piece, by a foreign composer, that was creating a great sensation. Every one was going to hear it—every one was talking of it. Phillis was fond of music. It would be the thing to interest her—she must go. And, utterly careless of whether she went or stayed away, Phillis suffered herself to be dressed, placed in a carriage, and driven to the concert.

The room was crowded. There were, besides the fashionable audience, a crowd of artists, waiting, with eager faces, to hear the wonderful cantata.

'Orpheus,' that was its name, and when the stringed instruments in the orchestra were silent after their tuning, there was a dead hush, for the conductor had mounted to his place, and the overture was about to begin.

Strange, weird music! Now a soft, low, tender movement, as of a light breeze playing over the golden valleys, full of peace and happiness; then the storm-sweep of a tempest on the wing, a crash, a wail, a sudden gust of hope; and then a strain so full of beauty that the audience could scarce refrain their tears. Then one triumphant peal of joy, and then a desolate intonation of despair, that grew ever more and more intense, until at last it died into a sort of chaos; and, when the hearers thought it was at its end, there sounded forth eight plaintive notes—so thrilling, so unearthly, that each one felt as though a human voice had spoken, as though a human heart had snapped in twain.

The overture was the epitome, as it were, of the cantata, in which the singers exerted their utmost powers in order to do justice to the composition; while those who listened were carried away—the glorious sounds bringing the story before them as though it were painted in glowing colors. First they saw the woods, the mountains, the birds, the beasts, entranced by the musician's magic. They saw Eurydice, in all her joy, with her beloved Orpheus; they saw her die; they followed her to Hades; they hasted close upon the track of Orpheus; they wept; they prayed within their hearts that Pluto might relent. No matter that they knew the tale—for the moment they had forgotten how it ended. Then, in their joy, they turned with Orpheus to look on the fair one's face; and, lo! she had vanished ere they recovered their breath. And still the wonderful notes, emulated now by the singer's voice, were dying through the hall—

'Eurydice! Eurydice!'

At the first notes, Phillis had raised her head; she had followed breathlessly throughout the whole. There was something that struck a chord in her heart, something familiar in it: it seemed to have a message for her; and now and then she started, as some passage brought back old memories; and when the last notes wailed away, she gave a smothered sob.

Not many seats in front of her, half hidden by a pillar, sat a fair-haired man, absorbed in the performance. His face was pale with excitement, and his eyes never moved from the orchestra. There was a sudden call for the composer; but no one responded. Then the cry rose again:

'Von Angerstein! Von Angerstein!

And one of the enthusiastic *artistes*, who had listened with rapt delight, touched the fair-haired man, and whispered to him to rise as the cry, 'Von Angerstein! Von Angerstein!' again resounded through the hall.

He stood up—he turned toward the audience; and Phillis looked upon the face of Franz Von Rosen.

She half rose from her seat, regardless of the crowd around her; then, with a piercing cry fell back, fainting.

It was the answering echo to 'Eurydice! Eurydice!'

Von Rosen heard it; and in a moment he was beside her—kneeling, imploring that she would speak to him once more.

They carried her away, fainting; and Von Rosen followed. The Squire of Heatherseale would have given all his wealth to have had it otherwise—he would have listened now to the musician's prayer; but it was too late.

The shock had been too much for her; and as the morning dawned, she died—her hand close clasped in that of Franz Von Rosen.

HEBRUS.

'Gone, gone! There is no light in the world, no music in the sweetest sounds, no scent in the flowers, no beauty in the stars; there is no joy in my heart—all peace and happiness has gone! Phillis, Phillis, there is no life without thee!'

Such was the burden of Franz Von Rosen's lament as he stood by the grave of Phillis Davenant.

Occasionally he roused up from this state of partial insanity; and, in his lucid moments, made the curate promise that when he died the stone above his grave should simply bear the name of Orpheus, with the last notes of his great work written underneath it.

It was a strange device for a Christian burying-ground; but what matter what marks us out to men?" said Mrs. Pargeter. "The Lord knows us by any name, and understands us better than human creatures can."

"And the curate had no scruples in carrying it out?" I asked.

"None, Sir."

Then she went on:

"There was evidently some mystery about Orpheus; for every year, at a certain date, a certain sum of money was paid to him, through a foreign agent, which was sufficient to meet his moderate expenses.

A short time before he died, he roused to a longer period of reason than usual; and from the little he said upon the subject, the curate imagined that he was the son of some royal personage abroad, by a left-handed marriage, and that he disdained to take the name permitted to him, unless he could take his place upon an equality with those whom he considered as only his peers.

'I could have shown a prouder ancestry than the Squire of Heatherseale can boast of,' said he. 'But what matter now?—the dream is ended, the drama played out!'

Then he gave his papers into the hands of the curate, to be burned after his death; and I've heard that one packet, besides the one the curate found afterwards, was sealed with a seal as big as a crown piece, with a grand coronet on it.

That was the longest spell of reason he had ever had since the death of Phillis Davenant; and after that he sank gently away. Up to the last be would steal down to the river, where he had often seen her, and there he would softly repeat, 'Eurydice, Eurydice!'

So the last year of his life went on; and when he grew weaker and weaker, and could no longer go out of doors, he would sit in that chair—the very chair you are sitting in, Sir—and watch the butterflies among the flowers—for it was Summer time.

One evening, the Curate came in just as the sun was setting, and the golden rays were blending with the purple haze that rose from the earth, and they streamed in at the window from whence the poor musician was gazing, for the last time, over the landscape.

He tried to rise as the curate entered; but it was too great an effort for him, and he sank back exhausted.

Then he opened his eyes, and a wild gleam of joy lighted them up.

'I could not bring her back from Orcus,' said he, 'but I shall find her in Paradise. There—there,' he continued, pointing toward the golden west; 'can you not see her? She beckons me. I come! I come! My own Eurydice!'

There was a pause. The curate gazed upon the dying man, and knew that the end was not far off.

Again, but in a fainter voice, that was clear as a silver bell, sounding sweetly in the distance, as though it had reached the haven, and those on earth but heard its echo, he cried again:

"Eurydice! Eurydice!"

And, as the last note died away, the poor soul had entered into rest.

'Tis just the old story. over again," said Mrs. Pargeter. "It comes and comes, and is always new and always old; and there are many more broken hearts in the world than the world wots of."

"Perhaps so," said I. "Poor Orpheus!"

She settled her spectacles, and looked at me fixedly.

"It is over now," said she. "It will be over with us all a few years later or sooner—all the pain, all the sorrow, all the partings. Then will the everlasting come," she added, solemnly—"the undimmed day of for ever and for ever, shining over long-parted hearts, whose rapture the heart of living mortal man cannot imagine. Ah, Sir, we take sorrowful farewells on this side the dark river, forgetting that faith whispers to us through the deepening shadows, 'In Heaven we meet again.'"—*The Christmas Annual of Once a Week.*

BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLY.—It must be admitted that the question of the depth to which our coal mines may be conveniently or even possibly worked, has an unpleasantly doubtful aspect. Of the stores which the Commissioners regard as available a vast proportion must be mined out from depths far exceeding any which have been at present reached in England. It is not as yet clear how far the increase of depth will add to the cost and risk of working; nor do I propose to discuss a subject which can only be adequately dealt with by those who possess practical knowledge of the details of colliery working. I will content myself by quoting some remarks on the subject, in an inaugural address delivered by Mr. GEORGE ELLIOT (one of the Royal Commissioners) before the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers in 1868: "The great depth," he remarked, "at which many of our pits are worked, and the vast extent of their lateral ramifications, make it more than ever necessary that we should secure the best mode of rendering the supply of pure air certain, regular and safe. It is maintained that ventilating by machinery ensures these desiderata; that the nicety with which mechanical appliances may be regulated, the delicate adjustment of power of which they are capable, and the complete safety with which they may be worked, place them far before the system they are intended to supersede. The extent of our coal supply will be materially increased by the improvement of which this is a type. * * * It is probable that the ordinary means of ventilation—whether by furnace or fan—may be aided by a change in the force or agency employed for the purposes of haulage and other independent work. As an instance of my meaning, I may mention that the apparatus which I have introduced in South Wales, and which by means of compressed air used as a motive power instead of steam, draws trams and pumps water with complete success, is found to generate ice in an atmosphere which is naturally hot and oppressive. The mechanical usefulness of these new air-engines seems capable of indefinate extension, while as their cooling properties form a collateral advantage arising out of their use, it is at least possible that they may prove valuable auxiliaries to the more regular means of ventilation in extending the security and promoting the healthfulness of our mines. The difficulties of ventilation once surmounted, the extent of coal at our disposal is incalculably increased."

In the address just quoted there are some striking suggestions as to the possibility of working those coal fields which extend below the sea on our east and west coasts, especially in the counties of Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland. Mr. ELLIOT remarks that "for all practical purposes these fields are as entirely within reach of the mining engineer as the ordinary workings out of which coal is hewed." It is known that in many districts the coal strata extend ten or twelve miles beyond the shore; and Mr. ELLIOT believes that by sinking ventilating shafts in the German Ocean the coal below may be safely worked. The idea seems somewhat daring; yet, after the feats of engineering which have been achieved in our day, there seems no valid reason for doubting that at least when the pressure of a failing coal supply begins to be felt, the means will be found for rendering these immense submarine coal stores available. As to the difficulty of transport, Mr. ELLIOT remarks that according to his estimates, "transport would neither be more costly nor more laborious than it has been in days gone by to convey coal the same distance after it was brought to the surface inland." The enormous importance of the subject is shown by the fact that "out of the minerals obtainable in Durham alone, one-third," Mr. ELLIOT tells us, "may be held to lie under the sea, and that all coal fields having a similar inclination of strata, and bordering on the ocean, will be similarly enlarged. This at once disposes," he adds, "of some of the fears expressed as to the duration of our coal supply; and while I am quite aware that these theories may be challenged, they are not put forward without due deliberation, and I am content to stake my professional reputation on their practicability."—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.—When KEMBLE made his first appearance in London, excellent comedians abounded; but HENDERSON was the only tragic actor of any pretension left. His career, too, was shortly to close; so that the new actor, like his sister, had every advantage of opportunity. On the 30th September, 1783, a few days after his brother STEPHEN had appeared at Covent Garden, JOHN PHILIP first trod the boards of Drury-lane as *Hamlet*. From the beginning to the end he was perfectly successful. His singularly handsome figure and grace, his elegant dress, his extraordinary likeness to his sister, reaching even to the voice, and his perfect self-possession and deliberation, struck every critic. Though his first appearance was not an extraordinary and tumultuous success like his sister's, like GARRICK'S, like KEAN'S, it is interesting to read the account of it, remembering the great career which lay in the future beyond it:

"His reading of the part was different from GARRICK'S or any other player's. He threw a softness and tenderness over the character. His performance was evidently the result of careful and intellectual study of the play—there was the most judicious elocution, and a new emphasis. The same imperfection that had imperiled the success of his sister on her first appearance was noticed in his voice, but this was imputed to his being accustomed to the smaller Dublin house. Still, in its softer inflection, it showed uncommon feeling. JOHN TAYLOR was struck with the laboriously critical tone of the character, but owned he never saw such an improvement as study and repetition brought to the representation—in improvement owing in no slight degree to the laborous exercise of having written out the part no less than forty times."

The brother and sister appeared together for the first time in the "Gamester;" but KEMBLE did not make much of *Beverley*. Then came the triumph of a royal command, and they played in "King John" splendidly. Court favor, then only bestowed on real merit, and unattainable by low burlesque actors and idiotic comic singers, meant much in those days, and was lavishly bestowed upon the KEMBLES to the last. From that moment Mrs. SIDDONS reigned supreme as an interpreter of SHAKESPEARE, and her brother advanced on his slow and steady course, making every step sure. His *Othello*, to which Mrs. SIDDONS played *Desdemona* with exquisite grace and softness, was an advance toward those grand and majestic interpretations for which he was later to be famous. He played *Othello* in the dress of an English general officer. Soon his magnificent performance of *Macbeth*, for his own benefit, supported by his sister, was to throw all his former feats into the shade. Beside this masterpiece, *Othello* was a failure. For the first time in his career, JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE was greeted with tumultuous and unbounded applause. On this success ensued two monotonous years, full of triumph to the sister, and of hard work and study to the brother, who was cautiously and patiently trying experiments in great parts. To this period belongs the story of his marriage, which surprised every one, and certainly was inconsistent with his cautious, calculating and self-seeking character. The lady was the widow of BRERETON, a handsome man and an indifferent actor, who died in a lunatic asylum in 1787. She was pretty, interesting, but not clever, and quite penniless. He signified his intentions to her in a very royal manner, informing her that she should shortly hear some very good news. Her mother, interpreting the oracular utterance to indicate a proposal of marriage, bade her acquiesce, which she did. She made him a very good wife, and was apparently a very happy woman.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TASSO'S WILL.—Before his departure TORQUATO made formal arrangements for the disposal of his manuscripts and the little property he possessed. This will is still preserved at Ferrara. It is drawn up in the following terms: "Since life is frail, if it please God to take me while on my journey to France, I pray Signor ERCOLE RONDINELLI to take care of my property. And first, as respects my compositions, I would have him collect my amatory songs and madrigals, and give them to the world. With regard to the rest of the compositions I have written in the service of my friends, I desire that they may be buried with myself, excepting the one beginning 'Or che l'aura mia dolce altrove spira,' composed at Ferrara in honor of the opening of the Academy. I should be glad to have this ode published, as well as the four books on heroic poetry, the last six cantos of 'Goffredo,' (Gerusalemme Liberata,) and such stanzas of the first two cantos as may seem less faulty, provided they be all previously corrected by Signor SCIPIONE GONZAGA, Signor DOMENICO VENIERO and Signor BATTISTA GUACINI, who, for the sake of our friendship and connection, will not, I am persuaded, refuse to take this trouble. Let them know, however, that I would have them cut out and suppress anything which may appear indifferent or superfluous. But let them be most cautious as regards making additions or alterations, since the poem cannot be otherwise than imperfect. Should any of my other compositions be considered worthy of publication by Signor RONDINELLI and the rest, they are at liberty to dispose of them as they please. With respect to my clothes, which are in pledge to ABRAHAM ——, for the sum of twenty-five lire, and seven pieces of tapestry, also in pawn for thirteen scudi to Signor ASCANIO, and those which are in this house, I desire they may be sold, and the money they fetch applied to placing the subjoined epitaph on my father's tomb in the church of San Paolo. And if any obstacle should arise in carrying out these requests, let Signor ERCOLE have recourse to the assistance of the most excellent Lady LEONORA, who, I trust, will for my sake be liberal to him."—*Temple Bar.*

THE WORD LOT.—*Lot* is a word which, in its application to land, is unknown to England, and universal in the United States. It has its rise in an old Puritan custom. The first settlers in the sea-board plantations of New-England owned the extensive salt marshes, which produce such excellent salt hay, in common, and every man cut and cocked, saved and salted as much of the latter as he wanted. When, however, the population increased and the first simplicity and harmony were no longer maintained, it was agreed to divide out these commons in equal parts to all the families. This was done after the biblical precedent in the election of a twelfth apostle, by *lot*, and the choice of every man, as his name was drawn and he became entitled to select his piece of land, was known as *his lot*. The firm belief of the Puritans in a special Providence watching over them and their interests made them continually resort to this manner of distributing lands or other articles of value, held heretofore in common, and thus the term *lots* soon came to designate any great quantity. COTTON MATHER in his *Magnalia* speaks, hence, grimly of the "*great lot* of evil spirits" that possessed a poor woman in Beverley, and "stories of *lots upon lots* killed by old hunters in the White Mountains are heard to this day at the fireside," says N. S. DODGE. By such means the term *lot* obtained general currency in the new country, and every generation added new applications of its meaning. Not only every kind of lands, from a *town-lot* in the City of New-York to a *water-lot* on a prairie in the Far West, was thus designated, but the banker in Wall-street has his nice *lot of stocks* for sale, and the drover in Missouri his *lot of hogs*, and one man has *lots of friends*, while another is troubled with *lots of debts*. But the extreme freedom with which such terms are used here is, perhaps, best shown in the fact that even cemeteries are laid out in *lots*, and quite recently a case came up in a New-York Court of a man who had mortgaged such a piece of property, in which the Judge held "that though the conveyance of a *cemetery-lot* was allowable, it was not within the range of financial or commercial affairs to suppose that a man designed to transfer the remains of any member of his family, even conditionally, which must be the effect of the mortgage of his cemetery-lot.—*Americanisms, by M. Schele De Vere, LL.D.*

EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION.—Epidemic diseases belong to the class which has been conveniently but inaccurately designated "zymotic." They are generated, according to the most modern physiological doctrine by a specific poison, introduced into the body from without, which is capable of causing morbid changes in the blood, and of destroying life. The poisons of various epidemic diseases are distinct *inter se*, the contagion of typhus, for instance, being altogether different from that of small-pox, and the contagion of cholera from that of diphtheria, and yet it is plain that they are all somehow related, and capable of gradual transmutation from one type into another. Some ancient types have died out—the black-death, the sweating sickness, and the plague; but new types, undescribed by the old physicians, have arisen. We are able to note remarkable "waves of disease;" at one time the great mortality is from typhus, at another from small-pox, at another from scarlatina. In England we have recently had a succession of epidemic. The outbreak of cholera in 1866 was followed by typhoid fever, and as the latter began to abate in violence, scarlatina appeared in the most malignant form, and attacked the metropolis. This disease had begun a year and a half ago to decline in London, but at the same time it began to spread through other parts of the Kingdom, where it has since raged destructive. A little later than the scarlatina, relapsing fever, which has been rare in these countries since 1849, broke out with great severity, also attacking London first, and when it had spent its force there, extending itself into the provincial towns. Lastly, we have been visited with an epidemic of small-pox more severe than any outbreak of that disease which has been recorded in England during the present generation. And no sooner has the small-pox begun to abate its violence than we are threatened with a return of cholera. This periodicity of disease is yet to be explained; but it is established that, given the same conditions for the reception and propagation of contagion, about the same proportion of lives will be carried away, whether the prevailing epidemic be scarlet fever or typhus, or relapsing fever or small-pox.

The blood-poisoning of the zymotic diseases, which is thus various and changing in type, is traceable, however, to the same class of causes. In some epidemics the germs of contagion are far more volatile than in others, but in all, we know by experience that, if we can isolate the patient and submit his immediate surroundings to disinfectant agents, we check the spread of the disorder.

Pure air and pure water are, as we have said, irreconcileably hostile to contagious disease. The first duty, therefore, of sanitary administration is the enforcement of effective ventilation, the supply of a fixed quantity of fresh air to every person in every house. This is an innovation which will of course be resisted both by ignorance and self-interest, but no infraction of real liberty will be committed in preventing ignorant or self-interested persons from doing mischief to the community by sowing the seeds of disease broadcast. The next step in the work of prevention is to insist upon a free and well-distributed system of sewers, to carry away at once from every habitation the impurities which poison the air, and which even when they do not directly propagate contagion insidiously weaken the constitution of those subjected to their influence and prepare them for the reception of the germs of disease. Most country villages and many small towns are almost wholly destitute of systematic drainage, and cesspools, which are the commonest substitutions, are merely traps for infection. The enforcement of drainage and the abolition of cesspools are reforms which experience has shown will never be carried out by the local authorities, and is especially an improvement which ought to be and can be carried by pressure from a strong central executive office. A third precaution is systematic disinfection, not only of everything connected with and surrounding a person suffering from contagious disease, but of all places where dirt unavoidably accumulates, and whence at any time effluvium can be perceived to proceed.

These precautions, however, though valuable in themselves and also as tending to effect the further object to which we are now able to refer, are quite unavailing unless supplemented by securities for a pure supply of water. Cholera, as we have seen, is held to be propagated almost exclusively through polluted water, and there is scarcely a form of epidemic that is not to some extent disseminated in the same way.—*The Dark Blue.*

INDIAN SUMMER.—Of all the subjects connected with the original race in American life none holds, probably, a more prominent place in the mind of the masses than the Indian Summer, a short but surpassingly beautiful season in the latter part of Autumn. A similar spell of fine weather, as it is called by another Americanism is noticed in other countries also, and frequently compared to the halcyon period of the Greeks, so that SHAKESPEARE could pointedly say:

"Expect Saint Martin's Summer, halcyon days,"—(*Henry VI., Part I., B.*,) in allusion to what he elsewhere calls:

"Farewell thou latter Spring,
Farewell all hallown Summer."—*Henry IV.*

In England the season derived its name of Saint Martin's, or Martin Mass Summer, from the fact that it commonly begins there about Nov. 11, St. Martin's Day: on the Continent it is called Summer Close and "l'été de St. Martin," with an ungallant double meaning, which allows the term to be applied to ladies of advancing years. It may be that there is an association of the same idea, though less delicately expressed, in the German "Alte Weiber Sommer," while in Chili it is called St. John's Summer. In the United States, this season, when "twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill," generally begins in November, though the period varies within a month. It is characterized by fair but not brilliant weather; the air is smoky and hazy, perfectly still and moist; and the sun shines dimly, but softly and sweetly, through an atmosphere that some call copper-colored and others golden, in accordance with their power of poetical perception. The name of Indian Summer is differently explained. Rev. James Freeman derives it from the fact that the Indians are particularly fond of it, regarding it as a special gift of their favorite god, the god of the southwest, who sends the soft south-west winds, and to whom they go after death. DANIEL WEBSTER said that the early settlers gave that name to the season because they ascribed its peculiar features, the heat and the haze, to the burning of the prairies by the Indians at that time. Mr. KERCHEVAL, however, gives a more plausible explanation: "It sometimes happened that after the apparent onset of Winter, the weather became warm, the smoky time commenced, and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian Summer, because it afforded the Indians—who during the severe Winter never made any incursions into the settlements—another opportunity of visiting them with their destructive warfare. The melting of the snow saddened every countenance, and the genial warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The apprehension of another visit from the Indians, and of being driven back to the detested fort, was painful in the highest degree."—*Americanisms, by M. Schele De Vere, LL. D.*

A CELEBRATED TENOR.—Among the numerous *artistes* who have been celebrated for their musical talent and acquirements, few have ever more thoroughly merited the fame they enjoyed than that tenor, M. ADOLPHE NOURRIT, whom MEYERBEER had the good fortune to rely upon for the creation not only of the title rôle of *Robert le Diable*, but of RAOUL in *Les Huguenots*—of which I shall have to write in a future paper. NOURRIT, the legitimate successor of GARCIA, and also his pupil, was not intended for the stage. His father, who had also been an *artiste* of considerable reputation, placed him in a commission house of business in Paris, against the drudgery of which he resisted with all the natural vehemence of his character. The bent of his inclination was toward the operatic stage; and being born an *artiste*, an *artiste* he resolved to be. Although GARCIA, on his application to him for instruction, at first strongly advised him to think twice before he threw up his calling, and brought upon himself the anger of his father, he was at last persuaded that NOURRIT'S talent was of so high an order that it would be cruel to him to hold him back, and injurious to the art, of which he himself had been so competent an exponent. It took some time to reconcile M. NOURRIT *père* to consent to the solicitations of his son; but on hearing him sing, the spirit of the old man revived, not improbably on account of the talent be had himself once upon a time so successfully cultivated and displayed. ADOLPHE NOURRIT'S debut took place at the Paris opera-house Sept. 1, 1821, before he had completed his twentieth year, the part selected for the occasion being that of *Pylades*, in GLUCK'S glorious "Iphigénie en Tauride." Having been successful beyond his utmost expectations, the public not only receiving him with favor on account of their remembrance of his father, but because of his own positive merits, and after appearing in several other operas, with increasing popularity, he permanently established his position both by his acting and singing as *Néocles*, in ROSSINI'S "Siege of Corinth," in which both his father (for the last time) and himself appeared together on the 9th of October, 1826. Feeling that a great future was now before him, NOURRIT, unlike a host of singers of the present time, did not jump to the conclusion that his fortune was made, and that he had nothing more to do than to take life easily, accept all the engagements offered him, and earn as much money as he could, and as speedily as possible. He was convinced that to become a really competent actor and singer he must study, and that severely, because he had many difficulties to contend against, not the least of which was that, although nature had given him a magnificent voice, she had not equally endowed him with flexibility in its management. That he was entirely successful, may not be admitted; but at least, by the determination of his will, and by incessant perseverance, he achieved all that study could accomplish; and if he did not thoroughly overcome every natural defect, his excellence in every other respect was so positive, that no fault could justly be found with him. In the whole history of the Parisian, or of any other operatic stage, did any man ever, before or since, for ten years of his life, work so severely as NOURRIT did. When it is said that in those ten years he created the principal tenor parts in no less than eight operas, and such operas as demand powers of the utmost endurance—the "Moïse," "Comte Ory," "La Muette de Portici," ("Masaniello,") "Le Philtre," "Guillaume Tell," "Robert le Diable," "La Juive," and "Les Huguenots"—some idea may be formed of what NOURRIT really was in his day; for although many other most competent successors have been found for the interpretation of characters which he brought out—not the least of whom were DUPREZ and ROGER, upon the French stage, and MARIO and TAMBERLIK, in the Italian versions—I have no hesitation in saying that he was not surpassed by any one of them, and equaled by only one or two. It was not merely, however, that this justly celebrated artiste was great in his own peculiar line. Unlike the generality of members of his profession, he was still further endowed with an appreciation and a power of evolving dramatic effects, which have done nearly as much as the music of the scenes itself, to which they appertain, to produce situations of the most intensely interesting character. It was chiefly to his suggestions that MEYERBEER certainly owed the thrilling characteristics of the great scene of the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," between

Valentine and *Raoul*, which never can be played, if even by comparatively mediocre performers, without producing the most lively interest. He saw points, as it were by intuition, which had escaped the discernment both of MEYERBEER and SCRIBE, and they were both wise enough, not only to listen to his suggestions, but to adopt them. —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

PATIENTIA.

Toil on, O troubled brain,
With anxious thoughts and busy scenes oppress;
Erelong release shall reach thee. A brief pain!
Then—Rest!

Watch still, O heavy eyes,
A little longer must ye vigil keep;
And lo! your lids shall close at morning's rise
In sleep.

Throb yet, O aching heart,
Still pulse the flagging current without cease;—
When you a few hours more have played your part,
Comes Peace!

Bear up then, weary soul!
Short is the path remaining to be trod—
Lay down the fleshly shroud and touch the goal—
Then—God!

TOM HOOD.

ST. JAMES' PARK IN THE LAST CENTURY.—In the last century while the charioteers exhibited themselves in Hyde Park, the promenaders took possession of that part of St. James' known as the Mall. Along a portion of the road CHARLES I. had walked his dolorous way to the scaffold at Whitehall; but he walked it like a true gentleman. The gay throng that succeeded remembered little of that King in connection with the Park. They had lighter things to think of. At one time the scene was as animated as that of Venice in the old Carnival time, especially as long as visor-masks were in fashion. The Mall was the first place in which a newly-appointed chaplain to a lord fluttered his new black silk scarf, the sign and symbol of his dignity. His quality was known by the flag he hung out. The scarf had just been handed to him by my lord's butler, who kept one or two samples of the article by him, ready to be delivered to any new chaplain, named by my lord, in return for which the reverend gentleman was expected to drop into the butler's hand at least a half-guinea. Even young officers in the Mall had little if any advantage of the young chaplain, as long as his scarf bore its new lustre and his address had the necessary audacity. Old and young men of pleasure lounged in the Mall and idled in the chocolate houses. The ladies were there in beautiful patched, painted and scented crowds, the soft evening hours being their particular season. They criticised each other, and each admired herself. There PRIOR took the air to make himself fat and SWIFT to make himself thin. There were walks to suit all tastes. That by Rosamond's Pond for lovers, sentimental persons and elegiac poets. The Green Walk had its scandal-mongers and beaux with they hats, not on their heads, but under their arms. Now and then a French, or a Frenchified fop, was to be seen, as Tom Brown has etched him, with both his hands in his pockets, carrying all his plainted coat before to show his silk breeches. Other figures grouped in the Park picture included Senators talking, or seeming to talk, of State affairs; milk-people crying "A can of milk, ladies! a can of red cow's milk, sir!" St. James' Park had also its Close Walk, at the head of Rosamond's Pond, in the south-west corner of the park. This got the name of the Jacobite's Walk before there was one in Hyde Park. It was the resort of Tories in the latter years of WILLIAM'S reign, whereas the Jacobite Walk in Hyde Park was the favorite conversing-ground of the friends of the Old and Young Pretenders. The park was manifestly losing its fashionable aspect, when WARBURTON ridiculed, while pretending to praise it. What could be more pastoral than the cows and milk-women near Spring Gardens? Comedy, farce, satire, were in all the walks. Rosamond's Pond was the resource of hearts ill at ease. Madrigals and sonnets might best be composed in Birdcage Walk. Georgics and didactic poetry would find inspiration on Duck Island, for which, however, WARBURTON gives the very poor reason, that "the governor of it, STEPHEN DUCK, can both instruct our friend (MASON) in the breed of the wild fowl and lend him of his genius to sing their generations." St. James' has grown common, without lacking any people of the high quality that used to gather there in animated groups. King CHARLES loitered there for hours amid his birds, to the great delight of the crowds who watched him, killing time. Queen CAROLINE, GEORGE II.'s queen, would fain have had the park to herself, as ELIZABETH had, but failing that, she only visited it in her sedan. But where those great personages tarried, for pleasure, personages equally great only harry along, bent on business. A sovereign drives in the centre of the Mall, to open or close Parliament, or passes along the side of it on her way to hold a levee. But even this is a rare sight now. As for peers and senators of less degree, whichever way they go, they seem bent upon getting out of the park in the quickest way possible.—*Temple Bar.*

DUTCH DISHES.—It is much to the credit of the early Dutch *vrows* and their good works, that the majority of Dutch terms, which have been incorporated in our language, are attached to names of certain good things prepared in the kitchen, and a few articles of dress, in their day, no doubt, religiously made at home. Unfortunately, the good people of New-York have kept most of the good dishes to themselves, so that they and their names are rarely known in other States. Their *cookey*, a little cake so called from *Koekje*, and still a great favorite at Christmas and New Year, is apparently an exclusively Dutch tit-bit, and yet F. B. HARTE makes one of his reckless Californis characters say: "Don't know whar he is! He lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey*!" If this dainty seems to be specially appropriated to great occasions, a *cruller* may, on the other hand, be found on many a cake-stand and in countless homes all the year round. Being made of a strip of sweetened dough, which is curled up at the two ends and then boiled in lard, it has recived its name from a Dutch term *Kruller*, meaning a "Curler." Vegetables were evidently not much to the taste of the old burghers, for it seems they called corn-salad (valerianetta) with biting irony *Vettikost*, something like rich fare, and their descendants, still retaining the dish, have as contemptuously allowed it to appear half classically as *Fetticus* or in ludicrous English disguise as *Fetticows*. *Noodlejees*, an humble imitation of maccaroni and used like them for dumplings and in soup, retain, in New-York at least, their old Dutch name, but are hardly known elsewhere. *Olycoecks*, on the other hand, have become more universally popular. Deriving their name from the Dutch *oly-cook*, oil-cake, because they are "balls of sweetened dough fried in hog's fat," as W. IRVING describes them, they have become generally known as *donghnuts*. The latter were, of course, not unknown in England, for HALLIWELL already quotes them as being called *donnuts* in Herts, "a pancake made of dough instead of batter," but their popularity seems to have been increased by that of their Dutch cousins, and they have ever since maintained a strong hold on the New-England palate. "*Doughnuts* and *pumpkin pies* seem to be the delicacies most held in esteem here," wrote Mrs. TROLLOPE many years ago, and the same is true now. The West, however, does not seem to have appreciated the delicacy yet, if we may trust the account of an observant traveler who asked the waiter of a Western hotel, if he had any *doughnuts*? "*Dornoots*," said Pat, completely at his wits' end, "I'm a thinking them noots don't grow in this counthry." They are frequently eaten at New-York tea-gatherings, and this leads naturally to the recollection that the pronunciation of pump as *pomp* is in many cases due to the sound of the Dutch word. The good people in those days were very fastidious in the choice of the best water for their tea—as, in fact, conscientious tea-drinkers ought always to be—and certain pumps in the old city were renowned for their excellent qualities. These were called *tea-pomps*, and it is said that old inhabitants still remember some of the most famous, one of which stood in Franklin-street, where a boy was kept in the afternoon, pumping tea-water for the neighbors. *Rullichies*, once called *rolletjees*, little rolls, are small sausages stuffed with minced meat, cut into slices and then fried, a dish more palatable than wholesome. *Smearcase*, from the Dutch smeer-kaas, a preparation of curds spread on a flat surface to make into cheese, is the same as the more familiar cottage-cheese and as familiar to Germany under the name of Schmier-Kaese as to Holland. It occurs as early as 1842 in the Philadelphia *Price Current*. The same may be said of the famous *Speck en Apeltjees*, fat pork and apples cut up together and cooked; for the Germans and all their near kindred like fat and sweet things combined—a taste not unfamiliar to the New-Englander, who loves his pork and molasses. Fat pork with haricot-beans, and thickly covered over with molasses, is a royal dish for seafaring men, and rarely long absent from the cabin of a whaling captain. The sweet condiment is evidently added to modify the richness of the fat, on the same principle which makes us use currant-jelly with mutton or well-larded venison.—*Americanisms, by M. Schele De Vere, LL.D.*

PAUPERISM IN NEW-YORK.—Pauperism is a much more serious matter in New-York than in Boston, not only because the former City is so much the larger, and grows so much more swiftly, but also because the proportion of indigent immigrants is incomparably greater. Nearly all the European emigration enters the United States at New-York, and a considerable part of it, to wit, the more helpless and ignorant of the Irish, get no further, but sink into a condition not unlike that of their compatriots in Liverpool or Glasgow—a condition of squalor, misery and vice. New-York is moreover a great seaport, with a large fluctuating population, among whom crime is more readily committed and more easily escapes detection than in the settled society of an inland town or of a comparatively quiet place like Boston. Nowhere is a wise, vigorous and upright municipal administration more needed than in New-York, and nowhere is the want of it so conspicuous an evil. According to the evidence of nearly every moderate and sensible American one meets, New-York is beyond all comparison the worst-governed City in the States, probably one of the worst, that is to say, most corruptly, governed in the civilized world. Fortunately, it is quite exceptional in America, as the conditions which have made it what it is are quite exceptional. It is, so to speak, a foul, stagnant pond, into which all the drains and polluted streams of Europe and America have been discharging themselves, the rascaldom of all the eastern half of the States as well as the ignorance and wretchedness of Ireland and our own cities. New-York, morever, wants civic character, wants the permanent element which exists in Boston and Philadelphia: it is a huge, fluctuating mass of human beings, gathered on one spot for the sake of gain, but with no local patriotic feeling, no municipal sympathies. It is, in fact, exposed to all the evils of London, added to all the evils of Liverpool; and has others of its own, arising from the peculiar form of government which prevails there, and which might almost be described as the rule of the worst—the most ignorant, most rude, most easily misguided part of the population. And this again is quite peculiar to New-York, and is to be charged not on univeral suffrage, which in many parts of the States works so well, much less on democracy, but on the application of universal suffrage to a set of conditions for which it is quite unfit. —*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Moravian* has the following on the recent political reform movement:

"It shows that, after all, in great emergencies, the people can be trusted to do right and overthrow wrong. The recent election in New-York City and its consequences, followed as it has been by similar reform movements in other cities, is thus in many respects a most hopeful indication, and the lesson which the great commercial Metropolis taught unscrupulous demagogues on election day, when business was almost entirely suspended and the merchants and their clerks devoted the day to the performance of their civil duties, heretofore sadly neglected, will assuredly not so soon be forgotten there and elsewhere. Of course such a spasm of indignation against corrupt officials, and such a determined and unsparing prosecution of them in order to secure their punishment, will not last, and very much will still remain to be done before the reform now so vigorously inaugurated can be considered as having borne all the fruit which is now promised. But it has nobly vindicated the strength and self-conserving quality of republican institutions. The test to which they were put in New-York City was a very severe one, as there is no other city in the Union could a similar state of things exist, for no other contains such a large and turbulent population, representing the worst elements of the populace of foreign countries, and that a triumph was won here so completely and quietly is an exceedingly gratifying and significant circumstance. At the same time it demonstrates anew the overshadowing importance of a steady and intelligent performance of his duties as a voter on the part of every citizen patriot. It is a matter of pride and comfort that this victory over corruption and the tyranny of unprincipled men, who have made of 'politics' a trade and a science, has been won, but it should also be a subject of deep concern that the necessity for it should at all exist among us. We have now seen where the greatest danger to our institutions lies—in the neglect by the intelligent and virtuous classes of their duties as citizens, and in allowing the control of affairs to drift into the hands of men whose only inspiration is selfish gain and power. In a republic each citizen has a direct personal responsibility for the character and acts of the government. When this responsibility is generally and constantly neglected, we have no reason to suppose that our own history will form an exception to the fate which has overtaken other republics. Like causes will produce like results."

The *Independent* does not seem to share in the vindictive spirit that the later Indian troubles have produced in the minds of many persons. It says:

"The gathering of all the now widely-scattered tribes within Territories organized for governments would bring them within the scope of those influences for education and Christianization without which but little good can be done them, and which are so difficult of application in their present homes and modes of life. They must be educated before they can be intrusted with the privileges of citizenship. Such education must be so complete and thorough as to eradicate all their savage traits and customs. They cannot within the scope of their barbarism with them as they emerge into the broader field of civilization, and must turn their backs upon the unknown centuries of their dark past before any great progress can be made in their behalf. The scheme for the civilization of a race so utterly besotted by ignorance and barbarism is one worthy the efforts of a Christian people, and their co-operation should be as hearty as the opportunity is auspicious. The President has been fortunate in securing the aid of men to aid him in carrying out his plans. His Secretary of the Interior is an able and enthusiastic helper, and fully comprehends the scope and importance of the new policy. This was clearly proven by his able and eloquent address at the anniversary of the American Missionary Association at Hartford, as reported in the remarks before the General Conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore. The same hopeful, helpful spirit animates all the churches, and their co-operation is growing more and more efficient as the possibilities of the scheme develop. The spectacle of a nation engaged in so extensive a missionary enterprise is as rare as it is encouraging to the Christian sentiment of the world. Its success cannot but add a laurel to the crown of the modest hero who presides at the White House brighter than any he ever won upon the tented field."

The *Scottish American Journal*, in treating of the ethnological division of the various religions of the world, says:

"A recent speculative writer has already attempted to show that Protestantism is essentially Germanic in its nature and range. It secured its first principles in Germany under LUTHER, and its progress at the time of the Reformation was mainly confined to the German people and their immediate offshoots, including, of course, the Anglo-Saxons of the British Isles. There is, it is true, a powerful Protestant element in Hungary, and a small Protestant element in France; the Austrian Germans are Roman Catholics, and so also are the Bavarian Germans. But, notwithstanding these minor and exceptional facts, the lines of race and of religion throughout Europe are drawn in curious proximity, and with remarkable closeness. The Greek Church is the faith of the great Slavonic race; the Roman Church is the faith of the various nations of the Latin race—France, Italy, Spain and Portugal—while the Protestant or Lutheran faith is virtually confined to the great German or Teutonic race, which, from one stem, has given forth many branches with their languages and governments, as represented in Prussia, Great Britain, Holland, Scandinavia, the minor States of Germany, and the United States of America. Let us say now that it must appear to any one who studies the course of the Protestant Reformation in the different countries of Europe, that Governments exercised an enormous power in the encouragement, the repression or the direction of that religious revolution. In some places it triumphed in spite of the rulers, and in other places there were rulers who favored it, yet could not control their people. But still, in looking over the whole historical field, it is impossible to fail being struck by the dominating influence of the governing power. The English Government (HENRY VIII.) sustained the Reformed religion, and it triumphed in England. The French Government (from HENRY II. to HENRY III.) persecuted the Reformed religion, and it was crushed in France. The Spanish Government (PHILIP II.) carried on a bloody persecution of the Protestants, who were thus destroyed in Spain, if not in the Netherlands. The German Princes who supported LUTHER, from the Elector of Saxony to the Landgrave of Hesse, were of incalculable service to the Reformation in their respective States. And thus we might go on, giving illustrations from other parts and countries of Europe, which would show that rulers and Governments must be taken largely into account, in considering the success or repression of Protestantism at the era of the Reformation. In this view of the subject, we may say that the course pursued at the present time by LOUIS II. of Bavaria, is not without significance in connection with the DOLLINGER movement. It is not pretended, of course, that these ideas constitute anything like a philosophy of the matter under notice, or that they are anything more than hints concerning a single point of curious interest. Protestantism, Romanism and Orientalism have their respective causes in the depths of the soul and in the action of Divine Providence. Their spiritual genesis may be traced far beyond the time of their historical appearance. But, after all, in attempting to speculate about them, it is not improper to inquire whether, in the variations of human nature or history, there be anything which leads the Germanic, Latin and Slavonic races to accept or adhere to one creed or form of Christianity rather than another."

The *Christian Intelligencer* thus treats one of the very prevalent perversions of Thanksgiving Day:

"The true spirit of the Thanksgiving service may be missed in the church as well as out of it. It is sad to think how many ministers have carefully drilled their people out of every sentiment appropriate to the day by those heterogeneous discussions whose only fitness for Thanksgiving Day has consisted in their utter unfitness for the Sabbath. Politics, the state of the world, necessary repairs on the church or the parsonage unpaid salary, and a score of other matters entirely unrelated to gratitude, have far too commonly formed the staple of misnamed Thanksgiving discourses. The people have sat like lectured scholars before a school-master, and never thought of being thankful except when the tirade at length was ended. No wonder they regarded the Thanksgiving-dinner as the most cheerful and profitable feature of the day. We are glad to believe that this mischievous perversion of the ministerial function is less common than it lately was. The entire cure of the evil will be reached when those who have been betrayed into the practice perceive how wicked and unfair it is. It is unfair, since a minister has no right to produce his personal opinions and wishes before those whose wishes and opinions are fully entitled to be heard in reply, but who are sure to be restrained by those proprieties of public worship which he abuses. But the greatest crime is committed against God, who is waiting to have His grateful people led into His presence, while His unfaithful servant is leading them far away."

The *Golden Age* has the following on the celebration of Thanksgiving:

"Gratitude is one of the noblest sentiments of mind and strongest elements of religion. To truly appreciate the blessings of our lot and be grateful for them is the better half of piety, and the soul of contentment and health and joy. In the popular religion, however, gratitude occupies a low place. The agony for personal salvation in another world has blinded the eyes and dulled the heart to the beneficence and glory of this world, and it is still held dangerous to think much of the great blessings of life, lest they wean the thoughts from death and the judgment-day. The prevalent notion of prayer is pious begging, instead of devout thanksgiving, imploring Heaven for more, instead of overflowing with gratitude for what is already given and not half used. It lacks the elements which enkindle the grateful, joyful, praiseful sentiments of the soul, and fails to inspire the content, trust and gladness which naturally break forth in thanksgiving. As a people we have much to be grateful for. Our harvests have been abundant, our labor has been prosperous, our nation is at peace with herself and all the world. We are the richest people in the world. And though fire has desolated vast tracts of territory and reduced cities and villages to ashes, there is still enough for all; and the terrible ordeal of fire we have passed through has melted all hearts with a common sympathy, and fused them all into one. And the losses we have sustained only teach us to set a higher value on the blessings that remain. Thanksgiving is the festival of home. It brings families together around its festive boards. Its strengthens the ties that bind the hearts of kindred and friends together. It revives memories of the old, old days, and the fathers and mothers to whose fidelity and courage and piety we are indebted for so much. Let it be celebrated as the feast of home, with all that makes the family circle beautiful and throws an added charm and sanctity around the altar of the hearth.

The following selections from a letter of MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH to the editors of the *Methodist* explains itself:

"According to the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Nov. 12, 1871, the *Methodist* says:

'We know of not a single prominent clerical for lay Catholic in the republic who has dared openly to join in the noble protest of DOLLINGER and his associates.'

The term prominent is susceptible of several constructions. See if the following description answers to that term: My father was the late Chancellor WALWORTH, of New-York State, for twenty years the chief Judge of the Court of Chancery here. Shortly before being admitted to practice law in the courts of this State and of the United States, I became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. In order intelligently to speak of my new faith, I purchased a library of Catholic standard authorities, several hundred volumes. They were the works of eminent theologians, dogmatic treatises, church histories of unquestioned authority—among them DOLLINGER'S *Church History*, MOHLER'S *Symbolism*, Bishop ENGLAND'S works, LINGARD'S works, and, indeed, all first-class standard authorities, such as Roman Catholic prelates and the more accomplished of the clergy in this country place upon their library-shelves. I made myself perfectly familiar with the dogmas of the Church, the scriptural authorities and the traditions of the Church upon which they were founded. The cogent reasons which induced me to connect myself with the Church of Rome were, that other churches were constantly changing their dogmas, 'and that truth, divine truth, must of its own nature be unchangeable. I was instructed that I had joined a Church which held one set of dogmas, from the days of Christ to the end of all time, and which, being the Church established by our Saviour, could not teach in one age and to one generation of men what it did not teach in another; that whatever dogmas a man of the first century proclaimed as the dogmas of his Church must be each and all the same dogmas that a man of the nineteenth century announced as his dogmas. It was reasonable to believe that no more doctrines could be required of the latter than of the former. The Christian of the fifth century did not believe in the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome; the American Catholic of 1860 did not believe in the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. It was not taught to him, nor did he believe it. In 1871 it is taught to him, and if he does not believe it he cannot have Christian burial. Thus, the good Catholic who died in 1860 held just one doctrine less than the good Catholic of 1871 holds when he passes into the presence of his Creator. Is this unity which I find belonging to an unchangeable Church? I deny the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome, just as Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, denied it; just as the learned, the great Roman Catholic Church historian, DOLLINGER, denies it. He knows, as I know, and as the prelates of the United States know, that it is new; that it is not what men were required to believe in 1860, and in the time of Christ and his apostles. It is as great a variation in faith as any variation exposed by BOSSUET in his memorable work, *The Variations of the Protestant Churches*, one of the very authorities, standard authorities, placed in my hands to induce me to accept the Catholic as the unchangeable Church. Must I, an educated American citizen, stultify myself by believing contradictions? I want to believe what the old Catholic Church believed, and no more. I would be cursed now for asserting just the doctrines I avowed in 1860. I cannot accept this new religion. If one change, one variation is made in my short life, how many changes will be made in the next 1,000 years? Why, the Catholic Christian of 2872 would not consider the Catholic Christian of 1872 as orthodox at all. One rises into the celestial city with doctrines which the other is totally ignorant of. Is this 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism?' DOLLINGER I believe to be right. I am an American citizen who fears not to indorse him and the old Catholics. I am a layman, the author of six books, which have sold by tens of thousands over the United States. Possibly, I may answer to the *Methodist's* term, 'prominent lay Catholic.' If not, then I am only a simply lay Catholic, who fearlessly indorses DOLLINGER."

Heavy Burglary in Union-Square.

During Thursday night burglars effected an entrance into the dry goods store of LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 43 East Fourteenth-street, by getting through the coal-hole in the side-walk into the cellar, and thence ascending into the store. They made a leisurely selection of silks, and having secured $5,000 worth of these fabrics, departed by the front door, which they closed behind them. A reward of $500 has been offered for the return of the property, but none of it has yet been recovered, nor is there any clue to the burglars.

Statistics of the Week.

Fifteen hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics for the past week show 42 still-births, 393 births, 187 marriages, and 427 deaths, which is 10 less than the mortality of the previous week. There were only 38 cases of small-pox during the week, against 41 the previous week, but there was an increase in the mortality from this disease, as there were 12 deaths against 10.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports 37 fires during the week, with an estimated loss of $45,800, and an insurance of $288,000. Of these disasters, 11 were caused by carelessness, 5 by kerosene, 1 by naphtha, 7 by defective heating arrangements, and the others were accidents.

A VISIT TO A TOY-STORE.

A Wholesale Toy-Store—Dolls, Noah's Arks—Variety of the Business and Its Extent.

Anything like a philosophical classification of toys, even to a person of the sharpest analytical mind, would result in the most utter confusion. Suppose you try material? Wax, plaster, wood, tin, iron, glass, papier-maché, India-rubber, besides ivory and zinc, in fact, almost every substance, with a notable quantity of gold, (in the guise of gold-leaf,) enter into their composition. As to process of manufacture, they are turned, cut, whittled and molded. From the clumsy efforts of the child in the Black Forest gaining his few pennies a day, to the most skilled artificer with his handsome salary, all are engaged in the construction of toys. Germany, France, Switzerland, England and the United States all manufacture them. They are made to suit all ages and tastes, from the child of one year old to the adult. Once we thought we had made a subtle distinction. There were toys which made a noise, and those which did not. Drums, trumpets, horns, harmonicas, jew's-harps, whistles, were in the former class, and dolls were not. This failed utterly, since the majority of dolls are now made with squeaking proclivities. Then again that was a stupid discrimination we attempted when dividing toys into the destructible and indestructible. Experience taught us that even a toy of adamant could have its insides picked out, "in order to see how it went," by chubby little fingers, and we were forced to abandon that too. Evidently the largest house in the toy trade gave up the job long ago, and have settled on a catalogue *raisonés* of toys, in simple alphabetical order. Commencing with the letter A, it goes straight on to Z. Under A, we find no less than sixteen main roots of toys, with ever so many collateral branches. It includes accordions, with and without trumpets and bells, acrobats and æolian tops, with agate marbles and alleys, (marble, china, glass and stone,) with alphabets, angels, (!) animals, archery, architectural toys, arks, artillery, and assorted toys; this latter to be had wholesale from one dollar a box to one hundred dollars. There is not a letter wanting. B has only ninety-four representatives, as babies, balloons, beads, boats, bone rattles, brass trumpets and brass horns, building-blocks and bureaus, bedsteads, bow-guns, balls, box wood tops; these presenting but a tithe of the allurements. Z concludes with zinc mirrors and zeotropes. This encyclopedia of toys consists of twenty pages of closely-printed matter.

Of course new toys are invented every year, but somehow or other they are not long lived. Babyhood is eminently conservative, and refuses innovations. American inventive genius has been hard at work at it, and has created quite a collection, however, especially in the mechanical toy department; these have been successful, and compete fairly with the foreign toys. One pretty one has just been introduced, and is likely to be very much in demand this season. It is the creeping baby, and a very clever production is it. A diminutive doll-baby, in cap and short skirt, is placed on the floor. It wags its cunning little head, and imitates quite cleverly the crawling process. The tin toy is American, *par excellence*, and has long been a staple article. We regret to say it has not exactly kept up with the times. Without being æsthetic in regard to toys it strikes us that it would have been quite as easy for the manufacturers to have improved their old models. The form of that creature so dear to childhood, the horse, should have some distinctive characters from the cow. Germany has, for some years taken up the tin-toy matter, and now produces them, far surpassing our own. If the main sources of inspiration in regard to toys ever remains the same, one is astonished at the endless varieties of the same toy. What strikes the *connoisseur* in such matters, who is still lucky enough to remember his happiest days, are the improvements made. The farm-yard of today is stupendous. We used to be satisfied with the wooden painted cow; we even have a sneaking inclination to them now, from the fact that in our tender youth there was much delight in sucking off the color and assimilating our hands and cheeks to the hide of the animal. Nowadays the cow and the sheep are covered with real skin, and so natural are the forms that they recall Gulliver, and one's mouth waters to have some dozen of these Liliputian animals nicely served for dinner. Grocery-stores and butchers' establishments are wonderfully improved. One grocery-store struck us from its completeness. It had real oats and canary-seed on sale, and, showing its foreign origin, there you saw exposed on the market, pulse and vetches and anniseed. Alongside of this brilliant establishment, and as part of the toy was the office of this fortunate grocer, with its desk and stool and drawer, with real-looking golden money, pointing evidently to the reward of assiduous toil, full weights, and unadulterated articles, and in order that amusement and instruction should go hand in hand, there on the wall hung a map of the whole world, showing how necessary it was that all little boys, in order to be good grocers, should have their geography at their fingers' ends. The late war was reflected in the military toys. The lead soldiers are all now French and Prussians, and the mitrailleur displaced the artillery train. One pretty toy represented a merchant's store-house. It was was three-storied. In the lower part were the horses and wagon; the upper stories were devoted to the cases, and bales and barrels. They were marked with various names. A rope and pully were suspended by a cross beam from the top of the house. What more delightful game than to load and unload; to haul up and down these mimic goods? It was a perfect object-lesson. Give it to a child, and just as GRETHE imbibed the first taste of the drama from his puppets, so some little fellow of today, impressed by this toy, might become a great merchant or a warehouseman, or, perhaps, a Custom-house officer. Of course there is a perfect colony of dolls. There they were, from an inch long, in boxes by the gross, a dozen for three or four cents, to your quite sizable young lady, this latter a gushing creature, with languishing eyes, with hair (always blonde) like a King's mantle, whose limbs of snow-white kid could be made to assume the most graceful attitudes. Without any costume save her loveliness she varied in price from $20 to $40. There has been somewhat of a revolution in dolls' heads. Decapitation and smashing of the cerebral arrangements came to be a nuisance; china and bisque have replaced the former *papier-maché* heads, and now any ordinary amount of banging about can be withstood. Still, however, the most artistic and aristocratic dolls are wax-headed. As beauty is ever fragile and but skin-deep, the comparison between the material used and a faultless expression still holds good. The best dolls are of French make. Only very rich and, we hope, very, *very* good children, get them. Most of them are used by milliners, who attire them in order to exhibit some peculiarly attractive *mode*, and others go to South America, where, on religious occasions, dressed as Madonnas, they form a feature of the *festa*.

Fluffy toys, made of wool, which can't break things nor break themselves, are still to be seen. But the idea of a noiseless set of ten-pins and balls is of course a mockery. What boy, we should like to know, would want to play with such dummy things? If a boy can't bang a toy about and smash things generally, what's the good of it? We are pleased to say, their success is but moderate, and they meet with the scorn they justly merit. Dear old Noah's ark! It is exactly as it used to be. No innovation there, thank Heaven! There ain't an animal missing, and the lid on top, (with the dove and green branch painted very flat on it,) when you have got all the quadrupeds and birds in, and Noah and his wife, and Shem, and Ham, and Japhet, is just as hard to shut down comfortably as ever. We do not like to mention it, but we are afraid that a menagerie (we are forced to declare it a very elegant toy) with all the show animals well modeled, in cages, removable at pleasure, with showmen explaining them, is trying hard to displace old Noah. There is a story of an important Noah's ark manufacturer, the last of a long line, who, fired with the idea of novelty, turned all his arks into real floating ones, which could stand the water. Such a desecration of the old time-honored toy was received by the united toy-sellers of the world with horror, and the old firm which had served countless generations of children with arks, foundered itself, and was engulfed in ruin. The Christmas tree, now thoroughly Americanized, thanks to our German population, is the source of an endless variety of appliances for its decoration. There are at least one hundred different styles of appendages on sale for its ornamentation.

Exhaust the subject of toys? We have but skimmed the surface. What about the tool-boxes, warranted not to cut, though capable of inflicting gashes on the hardest mahogany table and chair legs, of paint-boxes, magnetic toys, and of these fearful nuisances, the water toys, composed of a tin castle, (a water reservoir,) with innumerable fountains, cascades, and running streams, all set a going at once, and invariably ending with the hydraulic performance of converting the drawing-room carpet into an aquarium; the pussy cats and poodles, more natural than life, with or without the mew or bark; the horses, saddled, bridled, running, leaping, with their carts or wagons dangling to their heels; the parlor suites, the bedroom, the kitchen do do.; the printing-presses, (fearful sources of smudge,) the stoves, the toy-pianos, the jumping-jacks, the polichinellos, the rolly-polly things, ever seeking after their lost centres of gravity, the masks, the fiddles, the magic-lanterns, the—we pause. Save a Babbage calculator, we believe that everything in this world we saw imitated for children to play with. What we examined was closely packed in four stories of a large establishment on Broadway, near Canal-street. We were asked to look at other rooms similarly filled, but fearful of a nightmare of toys, we positively declined. New-York has two other stores of somewhat a similar character, all supplying the jobbers and retailers with toys. We were told the stock was now somewhat low, as the bulk of the Christmas and New-Year's trade was now almost over, and that we must excuse the want of variety! What must this collection have been at its best in August, at which time the business commences! New-York supplies the whole United States and Central America with toys, and many millions of dollars are used in the trade. May it flourish, and receive still further developments! One is somewhat inclined to imagine that the proprietor of such a large toy establishment as we had the pleasure of visiting, must partake of the genial character of a wholesale Kriskindle, who distributes to some millions of children about as much unalloyed pleasure as they ever can possess. When making up his invoice of toy-fiddles or jumping-jacks, there must be a merry smile on his face; and when the season is closed, and a fair balance is to his credit, he can complacently say: "Well, what I have sold has certainly done no harm. Perhaps even more good has come from it than from almost any other merchandise disposed of in the great markets of the world."

THE SOUTH.

Its Demands to be Consulted in the Nomination of a President "Outside of the Democracy."

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 26.

The recent new movement for defeating GRANT is getting on a little too fast for either decency or safety. It looks like another Tammany scare, and is another proof that some of the Democratic leaders have lost their wits in a moment of crisis. There is such a thing as jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire, or swapping the devil for a witch. The ingenious plotters of the plan to bind the South to elect a lifelong enemy of the South, *because* he has quarreled with Gen. GRANT, and nothing else, had better pause to consider whether, as one of the results of war and persecution, the people of the South have all turned fools. Suppose it should pop into our unreconstructed noddles that, as between CHASE and SUMNER or GRANT, we might well hesitate to choose? Now, that the hesitation might only last long enough to determine by a very short process of reasoning, that GRANT was the least obnoxious candidate of the two. CHASE and SUMNER are the authors of the Iliad of the woes of the country that have grown out of hatred to the South and the abolition crusade which was the instrumentality devised by them to vent and wreak that hatred. They may have whatever quarrel they please—deep as the bottomless pit—with Gen. GRANT; yet they have committed crimes against the South which can never be forgotten nor condoned. GRANT, on the other hand, is the accidental and natural fruit of their devilish machinations, carried through a third part of the existence of the Government. They paved a way for a GRANT, and a GRANT came up as an inexorable sequence. They were the evil Genii who conjured up and let loose the terrors of a civil war—the calamities of a broken Union—the disgrace of a violated Constitution, while GRANT was the man on horseback who came to the front at the appointed hour to lead the diabolical forces which they had freed from imprisonment to prey upon the American people. Besides this, if we are to stultify ourselves in taking part in an election between the author and the accident—between candidates equally our foes—common sense would teach us to sell out for the best price, and compromise with the candidate or party best able to pay a price. We can drive a more prudent and thrifty trade with GRANT in power than with CHASE or SUMNER, who only wish to get into power.

Be it known, ye Presidential slate-makers at the North, first, that you cannot make your game and beat GRANT without our help in the South; and, second, that you cannot get that help except on the condition of the clearest guarantees that we are to better our own sectional condition, as well as that of the whole people of the United States, in reference to the security of their liberties.

If we of the South should conclude that a coalition is essential to us to secure a modification of the hardship of our condition, on the principle of a choice of evils, you must give us a man—Republican or not—whom we can trust, who is genuinely alarmed at the rapid disintegration of constitutional government in our country, and who has the will, the ability, the courage and patriotism, to restore the Government to the plane on which it has been violently forced, and thus re-establish equal rights among all the States under the Federal Constitution. There are such men, and they are in the Republican ranks. We have one now in our mind's eye—a Jackson man, of iron nerve, a statesman by education, a patriot and lover of liberty by instinct—and those are rare in the Republican host—an unstained gentleman and an honest man.

The South comes to the front in this crisis, at least far enough to enunciate that it is not a chattel to be bought and sold by political traders. It emerges from its shady retreat where it has so long reposed that the North seems to have "counted it out" as an element in President making, to say that when a trade is made in which she has a stake, and a power too, she means to be consulted and have a hand in the making and in the fruits of the trade. You cannot bind us to the broken chariot wheels of a Chase or a Sumner. These statesmen have dug an impassable abyss betwixt them and us.

If we are reduced to the dread alternative of the choice, we prefer GRANT, because he has done us less harm and we can get better terms from him. For the rest, men of the North, of all parties, if the Government of our fathers goes under, and a despotism is founded on its ruins, we shall at least be equals, for there is no difference in the equality of the subjects of a common master. If liberty is lost, be sure of this other thing: History will write that it was lost through the demoralization and political cowardice of the Northern people, who thereby proved that they neither deserved nor were fit for freedom. In those days the glory of the LEES of the South will shine resplendently on its pages.

A Good Word for a Much-Abused Class.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The common cry against fossils, effete politicians, old fogies, &c., is frequently misapplied and perverted to very injurious uses. Where its application is made to the supporters of errors which have no other recommendation but that of age, to an obstinate adherence to demonstrated impracticability, a desperate pursuit of the impossible, a stubborn insensibility to the evidences of progress and change, and the circumstances of the times, this prejudice and distrust are well grounded. But when they extend to men free from this dogmatism and unprogressiveness—who are in fact leaders and champions of progress and new ideas, because they may count more years of public service and a larger experience of affairs, is the height of folly, of false logic and false philosophy.

A general rule in regard to the effect of age upon the intellectual and moral capacities of men is a very difficult one to be laid down or applied, especially in so progressive a science as that of politics and government. We frequently find very youthful men who are full of ancient and exploded ideas; who are deficient in energy and the spirit of progress, who are far more tenacious of old theories and abstractions, and are far less capable of directing great movements and of conducting an active, vigorous campaign therefore, than septuagenarians of long and large experience. Especially is this true of great and aggressive reform and conservative movements in political affairs.

The recens expubition of the power and wisdom of age, in directing to the most brilliant success some of the most gigantic national and political efforts of modern times, in the two greatest Empires of the world, ought to call a pause in this too common habit of reviling age and long experience, and demanding their exclusion from leading positions in great political and military operations.

A septuagenarian king with a septuagenarian military chief, and a sexagenarian minister in a campaign of six months, destroyed the most powerful military Empire of the world. And that Empire, when crushed into chaos, could find within its limits but one man who was deemed capable of the vast labor and responsibility of reorganizing and re-establishing in peace, order and efficiency, and he was perhaps the most ancient politician living in either hemisphere.

In view of what has been done by such fogies as Kaiser WILLIAM, MOLTKE, BISMARCK and THIERS, we think that the common fallacy about the danger and unreliableness of old chieftains receives its quietus. There are old young men and young old men. You may find them out by referring to their acts, their ideas, their spirit and their principles.

In political affairs, it is observable that those who have had large experience therein, become more independent of party restraints, have less veneration for party authority and forms, and are the quickest to accept and co-operate in any schemes for progress and reorganization. THIERS is an eminent example of this class. Formerly and for a long time a monarchist, and the minister of a dynasty which still maintained its claims to the throne, he had the sagacity, after the overthrow of the Empire, to perceive, and the firmness and independence to declare and act upon the impracticability of the restoration of the monarchy and the Orleans family.

This was due not to the age of THIERS, but to the fact, which is, after all, the only true test of political capacity, that Government is a science, progressive, perhaps, beyond all other sciences, wherein circumstances, new conditions and new discoveries and evolvments of political truths, are constant

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 3, 1871.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unstinting energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Do-Nothing Policy.

The St. Louis *Republican* some time since concocted a plan for electing a President of the United States who should not be Gen GRANT. We believe this to be a fair statement of its purpose, and of the purpose of all the Democratic politicians. The Democratic Party is making of the Presidential contest a purely personal matter. So that the present President be not re-elected, that party seems entirely indifferent as to who his successor shall be, by whom elected, on what declaration of principles, or with what "entangling alliances." To accomplish this truly dignified end for a great party, the *Republican* proposed that the Democracy should make no nomination, but indorse any nomination that might be made by the Republicans who are, from any cause, discontented with President GRANT. The movement thus started has received considerable support from the Western and Southern Democratic papers. It has also been tenderly nursed by the Republican papers and politicians who dislike GRANT, and who naturally look with complacency, not to say with eagerness, on the prospect of enlisting the votes of the Democrats of the country for a candidate to be chosen by themselves. It is such a clear case of the miracle declared impossible by *Lord Dundreary*, of the "tail's wagging the dog," that the representatives of the "tail" are justified in encouraging anything that promises its fulfillment. Even so confident and self-assured an authority as the *Nation* finds in it some formidable features.

But there are grave difficulties in its way which can hardly be brushed aside by the flourish of a Western editor's pen, or ignored by the most infatuated jealousy and dislike of the President. In the first place, it is an invitation to the Democratic Party to go through the form of suicide. This is a humiliating ceremony under any circumstances, and one absolutely without precedent in our political history. Great parties have wasted away, or have been destroyed by internal dissension; but none in America ever voluntarily offered to give up the ghost, and none would find it harder to do so than the Democracy. That party is made up very largely of men who adhere to it from pure pride and obstinacy of partisanship. Is it reasonable to think that such a party, which, three years ago, cast for HORATIO SEYMOUR over two millions seven hundred thousand votes, or more than forty-seven per cent. of the whole, is now prepared to follow tamely in the rear of any faction that can find or make a reason for bolting the Republican nomination?

In the next place it is very doubtful if, when the time came for action, a sufficient number of discontented Republicans would break away from the nominee of their party, to make their leadership of the waiting Democracy anything but ludicrous. It is one thing to criticise the details of an Administration. It is quite another to decide formally that the Administration can be wisely and safely replaced by one that must rely for its main support upon the Democracy. And when the opposition to President GRANT—if he shall be nominated—is diminished by the loss of those whose principal motive now is to gratify their own ambition, we are mistaken if it makes a very respectable show. We could name at least one philosopher of renown whose ardor for a candidate other than GRANT would be very much cooled when he found that that other was not to be himself.

And, finally, all parties to this proposed combination would have to face the fact that if it succeeded, the President elected under it would be reduced to one of three courses. He would have to devise a policy that would keep all his motley following together, which is wildly improbable; or he would have to act in harmony with the Republicans, which would be a cruel blow to the Democracy; or he would have to go squarely over to the Democracy, which would almost certainly lead to a repetition of the miserable experience with ANDREW JOHNSON. We doubt if this prospect is sufficiently enticing to work the utter destruction of the Democracy, or to tempt any respectable number of Republicans to labor for the defeat of a Republican candidate.

Charity.

No man can sit before his cheerful fire, or at his well-filled table, in this freezing weather, without thinking of the unfortunate creatures who are houseless in the Winter's cold, or are wandering about the streets of a great City, with no friend or shelter, and famishing even for necessary food. The vision of homeless children flitting about the pavements these wintry nights, is enough to take the zest out of all our luxuries. With the howlings of the December storms has begun the more bitter cry of the poor, and each one must listen to it, even as he hopes his own cry of need to be heard by a higher Benefactor.

It happens, unfortunately for our City poor, that the generous outpourings to relieve the gigantic calamity of Chicago have, for a time, checked the liberality of our citizens to the needy at home. Some have given all they can afford; others are glad to offer the excuse, and others are, for the moment, not as sensitive to the demands of suffering as if they had not just felt this great throb of compassion. Individual charities are thus diminished. Then all our great agencies of benefaction, which have been so long and wisely managed, feel still more this drying up of the stream of beneficence, and have little means for relieving the evils which are increasing around. Some of these associations of charity have also depended in part on public appropriations which have been stolen or wasted by the Ring, who no more hesitated to rob the orphan and the helpless than they would the tax-payer and the millionaire. These useful public agencies for doing good among the poor and unfriended are thus exceedingly crippled and their unfortunate beneficiaries must suffer.

We trust that the well-known generosity of this community, which has always distributed gifts so freely among the destitute classes, will soon make up these deficiencies, and that thousands who are now exposed to danger and cold, and all the ills of poverty, will speedily be aided by the Christian charity of our citizens.

In giving, however, great discrimination is to be used. The applicants who beset our ladies and gentlemen on the streets are by no means the most deserving. They are in nine cases out of ten the professional beggars, or their children, who are deriving a lucrative living from the compassion of our citizens. The real sufferers are the honest and self-respecting poor, too proud to beg, hidden away in garrets or cellars, to whose wintry rooms each storm brings biting cold and hunger and desolation. These sufferers—widows with small children, lonely women, young girls, unprotected orphans—are they who should most appeal to our pity, and whose silent sufferings no pen could portray. They never stand on street-corners to beg; often they do not even know of the public sources of help; they hunger and shiver in loneliness and desertion, and sometimes die, weakened and broken by want of food and shelter and proper care. How, it will be asked, are these solitary strugglers with poverty to be discovered by the benevolent?

The charitable ladies or philanthropic gentlemen cannot go hunting through dirty lanes and crowded alleys, and explore thronged tenement-houses for these unfortunate subjects. They cannot find them; or, if they did, they would very probably be imposed upon. We answer that there exists an agency in this City, through which thousands of these deserving, honest, and hard-pressed poor can at once be discovered, and which is of such a nature as to almost preclude the possibility of imposition. We allude to a class of excellent institutions in New-York, designed to draw in the children of the lowest poor, and instruct them in ordinary school branches, as well as in some industrial branch, called "Industrial Schools." Here gather hundreds of children of poor widows, or of people in the lowest stages of poverty; here they are partly fed and clothed and trained ultimately to support themselves. The teachers and the "visitors" of these schools know each poor family in their district, as if they had lived in the same house with them. The possibility of imposition is almost shut out. Whatever charity is distributed among the parents is done under careful regulations, and is always accompanied with the conditions that the children are not to be left idle on the streets, but must attend the Industrial School at least a part of the day. The families aided do not become pauperized, but elevated. The children soon rise beyond the condition of street beggars, and become industrious producers. The parents catch something of the improved habits of the children. Both are helped in their bitter need, and both are not degraded by the assistance.

Charity, too, here is not merely mechanical; it has the flavor of human sympathy. The teacher of the school knows, by years of observation, the struggles of each destitute and hard-pressed family, and her distribution of alms is done with that sympathy of heart which doubles the gift. Or, if ladies desire to see for themselves the effect of their charity, they can accompany her and be sure that everything is wisely done, and that the money goes right to its object. These most blessed agencies of charity, the "Industrial Schools," are scattered over every poor quarter of the City. The greatest number are under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, and their addresses can be obtained at its office, No. 19 East Fourth-street. Others are carried on by the Home of the Friendless, (No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street,) and others by the various Five Points Missions.

Let our lady visitors each select one of these schools, visit it, and ascertain the condition of its poor, and go with the teacher to the homes of penury and want that surround it. Better still, if they can give some of their time, as well as money, in influencing and aiding to train these children of misfortune. If, however, duties or health prevent such active assistance, let every woman who has a heart for human calamities and desires to relieve them intelligently and judiciously, pick out one of these "Industrial Schools" and make it the almoner of her bounties. Then will money go directly to the most needed object. Alms will elevate, not degrade. The honest and modest poor will be relieved. Professional beggars will be left aside. Charity will have its true companion, sympathy; and will be followed by something better than alms—education.

The Black Friday Case.

Mr. JAY GOULD has written a letter to the papers, in which he denies in the most positive manner having attempted to bribe jurors in the late gold case before Judge MCCUNN. This case of DAVIS *et al.* against the Gold Ring, of which GOULD and FISK were the chief members, was ended by the jury finding for the plaintiffs. The money involved was only two or three thousand dollars. But there are many other cases involving much larger sums, and this is a test case, and a recognized precedent for the rest. If the Gold Ring could win this case, or even procure a disagreement of the jury, it would probably be the means of saving them a very large amount of money.

Now the jury, after being out for many hours, failed to agree. Two or three of the number were obstinate. The others, including the foreman, were extremely indignant, and finally it came out that there had been attempts at bribery. The simple fact is that those who had been approached, and who refused to succumb, saw the scoundrelly intent of those who had been approached and who did *not* refuse to succumb. When it appeared that an agreement was unlikely to be reached, and that thus the whole jury would be exposed to the common odium of refusing to do justice on overwhelming evidence and an explicit charge from the Bench, the honest men of the jury let the dishonest ones know that their little game was seen through. Previously to this, the dishonest ones had doubtless supposed that they were the only ones who had been "seen," and that, so far as their fellow jurymen were concerned, they were quite secure. When it became evident that such was not the case, the innocent lambs went into the fold with the rest and found, as they ought to do, for the plaintiffs.

We are to remember that the charge of attempted bribery is not made by the jurors who hold out—those persons have obvious motives for reserve in the matter—but by the jurors who professed no doubt about their duty in the case. We are next to remember that GOULD and FISK were largely interested, more largely interested than any body else whatever, in the issue being adverse to the plaintiffs. As a consequence, if we accept Mr. GOULD's denial, his precise words being, "I take the earliest occasion to say that I have not, directly or indirectly, approached or authorized any approach to any of the jurors, nor do I know or believe that any one, either employed by the Erie Railway or in the interest of any of the defendants, tampered or attempted to tamper with the jury," we are driven to one of two conclusions. The first is that somebody who had no interest in the case whatever approached the jurors with offers of five thousand dollars, in cash, if they would "hold out" as against the plaintiffs; and the second is that the jurors, by way of amusement, invented their charge out of whole cloth. We confess to some difficulty in accepting either of these hypotheses, and we conceive the public will be very much of our mind. Perhaps Mr. GOULD and Mr. FISK have been in the habit of going about in this disinterested but immoral manner, offering considerations to jurors for doing things in which they had no possible concern, so that such a solution of the present case may appear quite simple and natural to either gentleman. The presumption is that Mr. GOULD wishes the public to believe him innocent; but if such indeed be his wish, it is odd that so shrewd a man should, under such circumstances, declare himself to be so. We recommend to the careful consideration of Mr. GOULD a certain philosophical maxim, which is to the following effect: "When a crime is committed, and we know not the perpetrator, we must find out whom it benefits." Such coarse inferences touching cause and effect may shock the delicate and sensitive taste of men like Messrs. GOULD and FISK, Jr. Yet surely if they are candid they must admit that theirs are not the characters or records to which such inferences are inapplicable.

If, however, the man who tried to bribe the jurors is a stranger to Mr. GOULD, or to any of his acquaintances, and if the attempted bribery was a piece of pure gratuitous humor, having no sinister objects in view, there is certainly no reason why searching investigation should not take place, why detectives should not be set at work, and why this philanthropic, wealthy and single-minded friend of the Erie gold robbers should not get his full deserts. We call him a "friend" of theirs because, although Mr. GOULD does not know him, and never heard of him, and never authorized any one else to know him or hear of him, it certainly must be deemed an act of friendship, however misguided, to do in the service of the Gold Ring what may cost him a term in the Penitentiary. Does Mr. GOULD feel quite sure of his man?

The Armed Peace of Europe.

President GRANT will be able to say to Congress to-morrow, "We are at peace with all nations; let us continue to reduce the expenditure of our War Department." From every great Power in Europe has lately come the announcement, "We have no quarrel with anybody, but we must keep armed to the teeth." Between the two declarations there lies all the difference between the social and political future of the United States and that of the leading European nations. Year by year the difference will become more apparent. A people with a cloudless political future gains, in virtue of the fact, a vigor and an elasticity which form an appreciable addition to the resources which nature has bestowed on them. A nation that never knows when it may be closed in mortal struggle with one of its neighbors, can only save itself from hourly apprehension of disaster by such an employment of men and money as makes a substantial deduction from its natural capacity for progress. Take the present relations of Germany and France as furnishing a sample of the waste of money and productive labor involved in an attitude of mutual distrust between two nations. At a late sitting of the German Reichstag, the creation of the Imperial war fund of some forty millions of dollars was being discussed. Prince BISMARCK, in reply to some objections raised against stocking the military treasure chest to such an extent, maintained that, for a country situated like Germany, an offensive war was the most effective means of defense. That is to say, if the Imperial Government believes that it is about to be attacked either by a powerful coalition or an individual State, it should not wait till the enemy's time arrives, but should resolutely take the initiative. Again, on Thursday last, the largely-increased military budget of Prussia was defended on the ground that France contemplated revenge for her defeat, and would seek it as soon as the war indemnity was paid.

All this is perfectly legitimate talk from the German point of view, but will of course help to strengthen the hands of the war party in France. To relieve the burden pressing on the nation by a reduction of military expenditure will be voted by the Assembly now again in session as preposterous, while Germany speaks of dealing unexpected blows and of calculating confidently on a renewal of the war. If Prussia is to spend on her own account something like one hundred millions per annum for the next three years upon her army and navy, while the other sections of the Empire probably spend another fifty millions for military purposes, the men who at present control the destinies of France will certainly persist in spending as much. Their own threats have justified Germany in her precautions, and the counter-defiance of Germany will be alleged as a sufficient reason for following her example, and arming more thoroughly than has ever been done before. And so the vicious circle extends. Russia keeps spending her millions on military railroads, fortresses, and what not. Austria retorts by increased military budgets, and even Italy, whose financial deficits have gone on increasing for years, demands that, come what may, the army must be still further increased, and the newest kind of guns should be paid for out of a bankrupt treasury. Even Great Britain, with the ocean for its frontier, is dissatisfied with its little army corps, and sees in the future, possibilities of being left nowhere in the shock of nations for which the whole Continent rings with preparation. Let us put ourselves in the place of a nation of the European State system and reflect upon how much we gain socially, politically and commercially by being able to say, "we are at peace, and we are moreover so secure from attack that we can afford to be content with a military and naval establishment which would be voted ridiculous in a European Kingdom having less than the population of the State of New-York."

The State of Ireland.

There are a certain class of ne'er-do-weels in the world of whom even the most benevolent at length grow weary. When first brought to your notice the dilapidated object of commiseration tells you that he could get along famously if he could only regain his health. You get him medicine, attendance and creature comforts, and at length he confesses to being well again. A week or two afterward, when you flatter yourself that you've set a human creature on his legs, and are laying to your soul the flattering unction derived from the performance of a benevolent action, your servant announces the presence of the object of your benefaction. "Show him up," you say, with smiling face. "Well, Smith, I trust that you're in good employment now." Delusive hope!

With doleful countenance and lugubrious accents Smith pours out a volley of woes, a large harvest of which have been garnered since you last saw him. Pecuniary assistance follows. The case undeniably has hardships about it. You can't deny that the man really does seem unlucky. You bestir yourself. "I wish," you say to Brown, Jones and Robinson, when you go down to business that day, "you could help a poor devil who's down in luck." Robinson is a sympathetic fellow, and wishes, perhaps, he could. He is better than his word. Two days afterward you thank Heaven that poor Smith, who, to say the truth, has become to you a sort of Frankenstein, created by your first benevolence to him, is at last permanently provided for. But he isn't a bit. In a week or two he's down on you again. Yet there is always something in the way of a pretty good excuse for his failures, but you can't help thinking: "Why are you so much more unlucky than other people? Why don't you make headway against and in spite of ill luck, as I have done myself, as men are doing every day?"

Now to go from individuals to countries, this is the sort of feeling which men are beginning to have about Ireland, which is now beginning, for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time, to agitate, murder, and otherwise give trouble. We in America sympathized with that unhappy country. We felt that she had undergone a very hard time, and we heartily wished her God-speed in her efforts to improve her condition. When O'CONNELL's eloquence and energy struck the fetters from the Catholics in 1829 we rejoiced, as we did when the tithes to Protestant clergymen were put upon the backs of the landlord instead of his tenant. Heartily we sympathized with the noble and successful efforts of the present Prime Minister to free Ireland from the incubus of "an alien Church," and as heartily with the measure of relief which followed it, compelling the landlord to pay the tenant for improvements when he causes him to quit a farm. But when all this had been accomplished; when a GLADSTONE, who has done fifty times more than any other statesman for the unhappy country, had proved by the most substantial deeds his desire, in CROMWELL's words, "to make Ireland like Yorkshire," not by the sharp sword of the grim Protecter, but by the soft arts of conciliatory policy, it seemed to us that a time had arrived when Irishmen might well have, for a time at least, desisted from agitation, and devoted their energies to the development of their country's resources and the extension of its trade. We regret, therefore, to find the old spirit of discontent as rabid and rampant as ever.

During the last weeks, one section of the populace has lost no opportunity, in connection with the murder of a policeman, of impressing upon the authorities its hearty sympathy with the murderer. The Roman Catholic Ultramontanes are full of threats to the Government of the trouble which they mean to give until they obtain a separate school system and a university endowed and chartered with public funds, while a third section, which more or less unites the other two, is agitating with all its might and means for O'CONNELL'S old cry—"Repeal." From the way in which Home Rule agitators talk, any one might imagine that Ireland, although distracted since the fatal year 1801, had been previous to that period a paradise of peace and contentment. But the truth is, as Lord GRENVILLE, in a debate the year before the Union, aptly remarked, "not a single year had passed since 1782, (when the last Irish Parliament was summoned,) which was not marked with outrage and disturbance. Hence, in addition to those who resided out of Ireland from choice, many persons of fortune had abandoned it from fear. To arrest the progress of this evil there was no remedy but a Union."

Supposing a Parliament to meet in Ireland to-morrow, of what discordant elements it must inevitably be composed. Can any sensible man imagine that it could work harmoniously for the public good? The North hates the South, and has positively no sentiment in common with it. The sectarian rancor rife throughout the land is such as can only be realized in its intensity by those who have lived in a country where people of the upper-middle class will not, even in serious illness, be attended by a Roman Catholic doctor! That a time may arrive when a separate Government will be practicable in Ireland is possible, but it can never be while the state of feeling remains as it is. If the Irish people would, without abating one jot of their rights, all vow to abstain for ten years from agitation, work hard, and live in good fellowship, irrespective of caste or creed, that event which agitators teach them is to convert an unhappy, impoverished land into one flowing with milk, honey and happiness, would probably happen. If, however, Ireland now continues in a course of agrarian crime and reckless agitation, she will lose the sympathy of nations as effectually as the ne'er do weel in real life, with his perpetual troubles, and ill-directed efforts loses the sympathy of friends.

A Typical "Filibuster."

There died lately at Bright Star, Hopkins County, Texas, a typical Western American of a class now swiftly passing away. "Col. JACK ALLEN" was well known all over the South-west, and was the hero of many startling achievements. Bold, impulsive, and reckless, a crack shot and a superb horseman, capable of the most romantic generosity, and a perfect Corsican in pursuit of the *vendetta*, he was at once a terror and an admiration wherever he went. The fringe of civilization sweeps unceasingly on, and just as the forests and the red men melt away before it, so do adventurers of the type of Col. JACK ALLEN; men half savages, half fine gentlemen; men equally at home at war, field sports, the duel, the bar-room, and the gaming-table, but, as a rule, less presentable elsewhere. We would except from the latter qualification the singular hero we describe, for he added courtliness to his other graces, and has been credited with no little success with the fair.

Very early in life ALLEN was unlucky enough to kill a man in Shelby County, Kentucky. It is but right to say that the community regarded his act as one of self-defense, and that the jury, when he was tried for murder, acquitted him on that ground. The affair, nevertheless, embittered him, and he soon after started for Missouri. Subsequently, with a single companion, he went clear through the Indian Territory and thence into Texas. War was then going on with Mexico, and ALLEN plunged into it with characteristic daring. He was with SAM HOUSTON at the battle of San Jacinto, which ended the struggle, and after this returned home. For a time he became a farmer. But the bugles soon sang on the banks of the Rio Grande, and the beginning came of that end which saw TAYLOR the victor of many bloody battles, and SCOTT dictating peace from the "halls of the Montezumas." ALLEN straightway raised a company of cavalry, and, with a splendid body of followers, helped HUMPHREY MARSHALL to cut the enemy to pieces at Buena Vista. At the end of the war, Col. ALLEN was on his oars, and quite at a loss what to do. Like many other of the wild spirits of the South-west, he was too restless and fond of excitement for a life of mere agriculture or trade, and was soon casting uneasily about in search of adventure. We find him accordingly, soon after the peace, raising a band of Kentuckians, and becoming conspicuous among the leaders of the celebrated "first Cuban expedition." He got off with his men from a Southern port, and made his way to the island of Contoy, near the coast of Yucatan. The theory of this expedition was that the Cuban Creoles, in great numbers, were ready to revolt, and would rise at once on the advent of the "filibusters" from the United States. But when, after three weeks' stay at Contoy, ALLEN sailed to Cardenas, his rebel allies informed him that his force was too small to be effectual, and he had better go back again. This Col. ALLEN would, doubtless, quietly have done. The Cuban authorities, however, had other views, and, advised of the plans of the invaders, came down upon them with a heavy force. ALLEN here gained undeniable laurels. He repulsed in handsome style every attack of a greatly superior command, and, with trifling loss, got away in safety. He then sailed for Key West, and, when within a few miles of that place, was attacked by the Spanish frigate *Pizarro*. Again he succeeded in making his escape, and got unharmed in Florida. This was in 1850, and next year the Cuban fever was raging, and Col. JACK, operating under LOPEZ, was raising men and organizing a new foray. The fate of the Lopez Expedition is well known. LOPEZ was garroted, and poor CRITTENDEN shot. ALLEN was in New-Orleans at the time, and so was unharmed. Other expeditions were subsequently planned in which Gen. GOICOURIA was prominent and ALLEN always had a part—but they all fell through, and Cuba for a time was left in peace.

ALLEN now turned his eyes to Nicaragua. Anything in the shape of "filibustering" had charms for him, and the ambitious designs of WALKER found in him a ready sympathizer. He sailed for Nicaragua in MAY, 1856, with two hundred men, and joined WALKER soon after. ALLEN did not, however, appear to get on with the "gray-eyed man of destiny," or to believe in his success. At any rate he soon went back to Kentucky, and began getting up another Cuban expedition. He proposed to take his men from Nicaragua to join in this new undertaking, in which GOICOURIA was also interested. The movement was prevented, and in October, 1856, ALLEN once more went back to his farm. There he seems to have remained until the civil war. He then took up arms for the Confederate cause, but for some unknown reason retired early in the strife, and did not return to it. Perhaps the war lacked that flavor of filibustering which was to him so attractive, and afforded too little chance of plunder. The frontiersman almost always has a taste for the life of a freebooter, and once indulged, the passion is rarely given up. Foremost in every wild scheme of invasion projected during a quarter of a century, Col. JACK ALLEN was always faithful to his instincts, and passes into our current history a firmly-drawn representative figure. There are few who so forcibly and consistently illustrate the lawless, picturesque and enterprising phases of South-western life in our swift-growing country—phases that are already things of the past, and will soon become things of tradition.

MINOR TOPICS.

We trust we are not taking away any of the *éclat* of the entertainment, given by the gentleman who enjoys the proud distinction of being the only New-Yorker from whom His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke has accepted any private hospitality, in mentioning that one of the guests named in yesterday's *Tribune* as being at Mr. ASPINWALL'S dinner, on Thursday, was not of the company. Among Grand Dukes, and Ministers descended from Byzantine Emperors, the absence of an American Secretary of State can be of no consequence, but we happen to know that Mr. FISH spent his Thanksgiving-day quietly with his own family, and returned in the evening to Washington.

To-morrow we shall publish, in full, a very able and instructive discourse by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. It bears directly upon those events of the day which occupy so large a share of public attention—it dwells in an earnest spirit upon the duties of citizens, and the future of the Republic. The Council of Political Reform hope that every thoughtful man will read Dr. HITCHCOCK'S address with the attention it deserves.

It is a pity that the *Tribune* cannot find some other means of helping its friend HALL than by circulating lying reports about CONNOLLY. All the difference between the two is that CONNOLLY helped to rob the Treasury, and has found his way into a prison, while HALL, who was the chief conspirator in the same business, is still outside of it. That CONNOLLY has, in *Tribunese* dialect, "cleansed his stuffed bosom of the guilty secrets which he carried," is just as true as the statement vouched for by the same paper that HALL is an honest man. Assuming that CONNOLLY "cleansed his stuffed bosom," &c., the *Tribune* finds that "the spectacle is pitiable in the extreme." This helps us to understand its admiration for a man who brazens out his crimes and insults a community whom he has robbed.

We observe that the opposition to Ritualism, indicated by the withdrawal of Rev. Dr. EWER from Christ Church, is to have further confirmation there today, by the formal reading to the congregation of the Baltimore Pastoral letter. As Bishop POTTER himself is to officiate, the significance of this may be taken as decided. The episcopal letter being especially condemnatory of some things lately seen and heard in Christ Church, such an inference is unavoidable. We perceive, by advertisement in another column, that Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and Rev. Mr. PRATT, of Staten Island, are to assist in the services at that Church today, and that Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California, is to preach there in the evening.

It is painful to hear that an appeal has been made to the public through the London newspapers for aid for the family of the late editor of *Punch*, Mr. MARK LEMON. His long and arduous labors brought little fruit, it would seem, but such as sufficed for the time, and no provision remains for the loved ones he left behind. Of course a satirical journal in its time makes many foes, but we doubt whether there will be one person who will not hear this news with regret. That the editor of a print that after all has caused so much innocent laughter, the editor of "the first serious experiment to be merry," the paper that has brought lightness of heart to so many for a long term of years, should have been either poorly requited for his work, or unwise in husbanding his resources, is a thing full of sorrowful instruction. Since the appeal has been made we can only hope it will be generously responded to, and since several of the London journals have announced in rapid succession handsome subscriptions—the *Daily News* for its part instantly giving a hundred guineas, for example—there seems no reason to doubt that a good sum will be speedily raised.

One of the new insurance companies recently organized at Hartford undertook to utilize a charter, granted several years ago by the Connecticut Legislature, whose corporators seemed to have lacked the necessary pluck to start their company. As there would be no Legislative session before next May, and as it was important to get the new institution into working shape at once, the unprogressive corporators were hunted up and ten out of the twelve cheerfully relinquished their claims to the old charter, on condition that the expenses of procuring it were paid. Then turned up the attorneys, who claimed that, having logrolled the project through the Legislature, the franchise was their private property, and so they demanded $2,500 for the charter. Finally they abated somewhat of their price, and the charter was handed over, and the new company is already organized under it. Perhaps this little experience will teach Connecticut legislators the propriety of not granting such franchises hereafter merely to feed a lobby. Why not do as we do: Compel the corporators to organize within a year or forfeit the charter?

A child of nine years of age has been put on trial at Greenwich for house-breaking. This Jack Sheppard in embryo is called ALFRED PEARCE. The chief delight of his life consists in selling his boots and then stealing other people's. Another diversion of his has consisted in going into the streets and begging, representing himself as a destitute orphan. One day he prevailed on a poor woman to whom he told this moving tale to take him in, feed and give him a night's lodging. In the morning he got up, stole her boots and other portable property, and made off. His last exploit has brought him to grief. He broke into a house and stole a telescope and other articles, pawned them at a junk-shop, and then went on a tremendous "spree" at a pastry-cook's. Master PEARCE is a very promising youth, and, if he lived in New-York instead of Greenwich, we should say that his chance of distinction as a Tweed or Hall of the future was extremely fine—always provided rascals of their stamp are to be tolerated at all in high places in the New-York of the future.

Why is it that we never hear "Anna Bolena" in American opera-houses? It is one of DONIZETTI'S very finest works, is richly endowed with the melody our audiences are so fond of, and affords opportunities for the leading artists only surpassed in the composer's "Favorita," and "Lucia." Some say the work is old-fashioned and will not please, but it was brought out in London the other day, with Mme. TIETJENS and Signor VIZZANI in the chief characters, and made a decided success. We are quite sure that Mlle. NILSSON and Signor CAPOUL would be at least as effective as the hero and heroine, and that "Anna Bolena" would be a diversion from the everlasting repetition of works worn threadbare. The original cast, forty years ago, included GRISI, RUBINI, BRAMBILLA and LABLACHE, but the opera, which then made a great hit, has since been unaccountably neglected, having scarcely ever been heard in London afterward until the present season.

A Bright Day at the Park.

If cold yesterday, as it certainly was, the skies were so bright and cloudless, and the air so pure, that pedestrians all declared the weather was charming, and, indeed, after the rude and piercing winds which visited us about Thanksgiving Day, any kind of moderate weather might be considered pleasant. On such days as yesterday the Central Park is generally visited by numbers of persons whose vocations keep them at home during the other portions of the week. The pedestrian visitors yesterday were not, however, numerous, but the carriages might be counted by hundreds as they entered at the Fifth-avenue, passed up the hill, swept round by Mount St. Vincent's, and returned by the western route. Our country cousins availed themselves of the Park omnibuses, which, for the small sum of twenty-five cents, took them through all the principal drives, and landed them at the point they set out from. Already the Park ponds begin to show incipient symptoms of congelation, and not a few persons visited them yesterday to see how soon they might expect to find the ice strong enough for skating. The ponds are too much exposed, however, to freeze easily, and they are usually quite open while the water all round is frozen hard. But, by the end of the week, unless the temperature should moderate, skating in the Central Park may reasonably be expected. In the meantime all that young America can do is to visit the Park every day, watch the formation of the ice and hope that the clerk of the weather will keep the thermometer at or below 32° Farenheit. The little birds with which the Park is now so well supplied did not seem to enjoy the cold weather of yesterday. The migratory ones have already betaken themselves to the rice and cotton fields of the South, or the everglades of Florida. The sparrows, however, have not got into the habit of changing their abodes as Winter comes on, and so they stay with us, and very cold and starved and feeble some of them look, and so tame do they become that they will almost eat bread out of the hands of the children who occasionally bring food for them. The water fowl, including the swans, or "the large geese," as some of our country friends persist in calling them, have all retired to Winter quarters. The peacocks occasionally show themselves and display their gaudy plumage, but they evidently pine for a more sunny clime. The park has now fairly assumed its December dress, and, though it looks pleasant enough during such a bright day as yesterday, yet its leafless trees and russet lawns tell unmistakably of rough winds, hard, grey skies, and winter weather.

Connolly's Rumored Confession.

"It is all bosh," said a gentleman prominently connected with the Bureau of Municipal Correction to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "It's all bosh, CONNOLLY has not confessed to anything." The reporter called his attention to an article in the *Tribune* of yesterday, and asked if it had any foundation at all. "Not a particle," was the reply, "it is all untrue."

On the application of a TIMES reporter to Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY and RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., counsel for Mr. CONNOLLY, he was informed that there is not a word of truth in the statement as to confessions of Mr. CONNOLLY. The statement that Messrs. ANDREWS and HUTCHINGS did go to see Mr. O'CONNOR, Mr. COURTNEY said was true, but they went simply upon a question of bail. His counsel, at the proper time, will answer the charges against him, they say.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. DOLBY'S GRAND CONCERT.

Yesterday morning the public once more had an opportunity of listening to the finest male voice which has ever been heard in this country—that of Mr. SANTLEY. As this great singer becomes better known to the public, his merits are more highly appreciated, and the enthusiastic applause which greets him after every song, shows how quickly he grows in favor. The wonderful range and beauty of his voice, the ease with which he sings, the thorough mastery of his art which he displays, all mark him out as a man of extraordinary gifts. If the public could only hear him in opera with Miss KELLOGG, he would create a sensation such as no male singer has ever aroused here.

Yesterday he sung "To l'amero," (STANZIERI,) "O dieti di," from "L'Etoile du Nord," "Sulla Poppa," "The Heart Bowed Down," (Bohemian Girl,) and the "Yeoman's Wedding Song"—some of these pieces being in response to encores. The audience were, as all audiences are, delighted with the exquisite perfection which characterized Mr. SANTLEY's performances. Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, a tenor of singular sweetness and purity, sung "O ma Maitresse," (DAVID,) and SCHUBERT's "Weary Flowers," besides taking part in several concerted pieces. He was warmly applauded, and, like Mr. SANTLEY, is rapidly gaining an enviable reputation here. Mme. PATEY is an established favorite, and Miss WYNNE sung the pieces allotted to her with much taste and feeling. Mr. SLOPER and Mr. PATEY contributed welcome pieces to the entertainment. This excellent company does not remain very long in the United States, and the remaining opportunities of hearing them ought not to be neglected. The following are the next engagements: Mr. DOLBY has made for New-York and the vicinity: Newark, Wednesday, Dec. 13; Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 14; New-York, Friday, Dec. 15; New-York, Saturday, (matinee) Dec. 16. We advise people who are fond of good music to bear these dates in mind.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Since the dazzling festival of Monday, when the Grand Duke ALEXIS was fairly cased in brass boots at the opera-house, and subjected to the artillery of some thousands of eyes, there have been three performances of "Mignon." Only this and nothing more. The opera, as we supposed, has taken with our audience, and will be a favorite here. Doubtless the general excellence of its performance has had not a little to do with this. A poor representation to begin with would probably have ruined "Mignon" for New-York forever. But with so divine a heroine as Mlle. NILSSON, aided by support so good as that of Mlle. DUVAL and Signori CAPOUL and JAMET, all that is good in THOMAS' opera had a fair chance. The houses have been capital. To-morrow, "Mignon" is done for the last time during this season. On Wednesday, "La Traviata" will have like farewell treatment, and on Friday—the last night of the season—"Lucia di Lammermoor." Mlle. NILSSON and the rest of the troupe proceed thereafter to Philadelphia.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC.

The Philharmonic concert at the Academy of Music, last evening, was quite numerously attended. But the house was not crowded. The programme and the soloists were not so attractive that a different result could be anticipated. No fresh pieces were executed by the orchestra, and neither Herr PRUCKNER's performance, nor Mrs. GULAGER's, was actually notable. The programme ran thus:

Symphony—No. 6, "Pastorale," op. 68, in F ..... Beethoven.
Aria—from "Le Nozze de Figaro,"—"Dove Sono," ..... Mozart.
Mrs. Philip D. Gulager.
Introduction to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" ..... Wagner.
Concerto—for piano-forte, Eb major ..... Beethoven
Herr Dionys Pruckner.
Aria—"In questo semplice" ..... Donizetti
Mrs. Philip D. Gulager.
Introduction and polonaise—for piano-forte ..... Weber
Herr Dionys Pruckner.
Overture—"Julius Cæsar" ..... Schumann

The most pleasant feature of the affair was the opening symphony. This magnificent combination of pictorial and suggestive music was never recited with greater sensibility or perfection. The introduction to "Die Meistersinger" was next in order of interest. In form, in fashion of themes, and in treatment, the *vorspiel* bears no slight resemblance to the prefaces to "Tannhäuser" and "Rienzi." It lacks, however, the grand passages of the former composition and the rich and varied color of the latter. For the admirers of programme-music, a very fair analysis of the overture was appended to the bill. "Mastersong-Minnesong," it tells us, "the majestic, venerable Guild, the spontaneous, blooming element of the Love-song, of ever youthful poesy—these form the subject of this introduction, in which they are brought out in relief, and as it were transfigured by the genius of a true master of art. The three principal themes, the Mastersinger's melody in both its parts, and that of the Minnesingers, enter successively, and at last, each preserving its characteristic coloring, are intermingled, forming the most intricate harmonic combinations. But the skill of the master conquers all difficulties, allays the seeming strife of dissonances, and exhibits to us the final triumph of the young Minnesinger, the hero of the poem. The twofold melody of the Mastersingers, sharply outlined and of a pompous character, struts proudly before us with a consciousness of its dignity, embodying in its majestic, resolute and measured step, the spirit of the members of that ancient Guild, who are thus vividly represented to us as they felt and acted in the singing school, and in their intercourse with others. The melodic motive of the Love-song, (Minnelied,) representing the youthful element, runs through the whole like a shining thread." Of the two soloists, Herr PRUCKNER bore off the honors. The gentleman's playing denotes thoughtfulness and taste, and his delivery is correct and fluent. But it is deficient in vigor and brilliancy, and consequently in variety. This command of the technique of the instrument is, of course, thorough. No one could interpret in a manner more deserving of respect the long and exacting concerto, and LISZT's arrangement of WEBER's polonaise, which the modern pianist has overlaid with ornamentation and crammed with difficulties to poor purpose. Mrs. GULAGER is a skilled amateur with a sympathetic voice. Concerts of the Philharmonic Society, however, ought to have the co-operation of accomplished artists only.

BRIEF MENTION.

At the Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house, this evening, Mme. LICHTMAY is to sing. ....The concert in aid of the Belgian sufferers by fire in the West, will take place at Steinway Hall to-night.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES.

With the exception of the trashy drama called "Paris," brought forth with ill-deserved splendor at the Grand Opera-house on Monday, no new play has been seen at New-York theatres this week. The various bills have remained without change, and, with the aid of the extra attendance on Thanksgiving Day, the receipts of the treasuries have been uncommonly fine. For to-morrow night divers novelties are advertised. Perhaps Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's appearance as *Hamlet* is not strictly to be reckoned among the number. That event is not, however, to be spoken of as less welcome or of less moment in the dramatic record of the season. The re-entrance on the Metropolitan boards of a gentleman who, with a single exception, must be called without a rival as a native interpreter of tragedy, is certainly important; and the credit due to a manager who has done so nobly as Mr. BOOTH has done to present plays worthily, and to elevate the standards of taste, has a just influence in augmenting the cordiality of his welcome. We are sure that Mr. BOOTH will be heartily received, and we trust that his engagement will be in every way equal to his deserts....It is plain that Mr. SOTHERN might have continued his engagement at Niblo's indefinitely. His success has far outstripped his own expectations and apparently those of the management, since both parties would have been glad to keep on but for positive arrangements made long ago, and which cannot be foregone. The fear that the present *Dundreary*, modified and polished as he is, would not equal in popularity the *Dundreary* of other days, has been totally dissipated by the result. Times change and audiences change with them, and Mr. SOTHERN has been even more fortunate in this instance than ever before. We should not, however, assign his prosperity to fortune alone without qualification. We are well aware that Mr. SOTHERN has been a resolute and conscientious worker, and that his natural gifts have been stimulated and developed by a strong will and a genuine love of art. Hence a just respect mingles with the congratulations we are able to offer him on histrionic achievements as unique as they are undeniably brilliant and memorable. Mr. SOTHERN continues to play *Dundreary* up to Monday, Dec. 18, at which date—the creature, like a cat, seems to have nine lives—the eternal "Black Crook" is to be revived again....A play capable of immense effect if properly done, the "Three Guardsmen" of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, is to be attempted to-morrow night at the Grand Opera-house. The occasion for this is the appearance of a promising young actor, Mr. FRANK MAYO....Mlle. AIMEE has brought out "Le Pont des Soupirs" in capital style. The opera, the scenery and the dresses are new, and they will doubtless be well worn before it is deemed expedient to withdraw them from the stage of LINA EDWIN's pretty theatre.

Home Gossip.

Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF sings in a concert at the Paterson Opera-house to-morrow evening....Mr. FORREST is reported in Houston....The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week in Chicago....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS was last week in Pittsburg....Mr. LEFFINGWELL was last week in Richmond....Mr. DAVENPORT will this week produce at the Chestnut-street Theatre "The Spirit of '76; or, The Coming Woman"....Miss NILSSON will be heard in Philadelphia on and after Dec. 11....Monday, Mrs. MCCULLOCH-BRIGNOLI gave a concert in Richmond, which was not very largely attended....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week at the Cleveland Academy of Music....Wednesday and Thursday, the Lydia Thompson Troupe was in Detroit....To-morrow, the Wallack-Richings Company commences a series of entertainments at the Detroit Opera-house....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. FRANK MAYO acted twice last week in Columbus, Ohio....Mr. MARK SMITH's Comedy Company was reported at the Columbus Athenæum throughout last week.... The next Saengerfest will be heard in St. Louis....A Thomas concert took place in Boston on Friday evening....Mlle. MORLACCHI and the MAJILTONS were last week at the Boston Theatre....Miss CUSHMAN acted in "Guy Mannering" at the Globe....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at Ford's Opera-house in Baltimore....Mr. DRAYTON has appeared as an actor at the National Theatre, in Washington. His performance gave much pleasure, but the piece in which he appeared, a drama called "Niagara," is spoken of as devoid of interest or merit....The Parepa-Rosa Opera Company was last week at Pike's Opera-house in Cincinnati....Herr WACHTEL was to have sung in Syracuse last evening....LOTTA acted Wednesday in Hartford....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON appeared last week in Troy....A few nights ago, during the performance of "Rob Roy" at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, Mr. HENRY DUNTON, while personating an English officer, lost his little finger by the premature discharge of a pistol he was cocking....Miss ANNETTE INCE is acting in Virginia City, Nevada....Messrs. MCKEE RANKIN and A. L. PARKS have leased the Fifth-street Opera-house in St. Louis for ten years....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS acted last week in Buffalo.

Foreign Affairs.

A great revival of "Il Flauto Magico" is on the tapis in Paris. Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI is designated, of course, as the *Queen of the Night par excellence*....A letter from Honolulu to the San Francisco *Alta California*, dated Oct. 23, contains the intelligence appended: "The opera is now the all-absorbing topic, but so far it has proved a failure. The first 'Ernani' was postponed on account of the illness of Signor ORLANDINI. Upon his partial recovery the opera (or rather selections from it) was given, for with no chorus and no orchestra we can hardly convince ourselves that we are favored with opera. The sudden unhinging of a door proved the principal feature of the entertainment, the unexpected fall of which started the unfortunate cause of it out of his recitative. After some consideration and a few fruitless efforts to replace it, he continued his part, not, however, without an occasional sidelong glance at the fatal door that seemed to question, 'How much damage, I wonder?' During the remainder of the evening many a smile was seen among the audience, observing how passionate arias and recitatives were toned to the easy opening and shutting of doors when required for entrance or exit. 'Lucia' was the next announced, but the Signor, delighted with his restoration to health, joined in a picnic and excursion to Waikiki, which resulted in rheumatic fever to himself and a postponement of the opera to the public, much to the disgust of the season ticket-holders, who feared that the troupe would decamp on the next Australian steamer, leaving them minus their $12 and no opera to tell of. They consented to remain over one steamer, which again restored tranquillity. The songsters should hardly regret their detention; they are to be seen daily driving out in some carriage placed at their disposal by some music-loving member of the community. Excursions are frequently indulged in, and nice little suppers held after the opera at some private fashionable residence—considerations that are probably entitled to, but do not always receive. ORLANDINI once more recovered bids fair to remain in good health. 'Lucia' was given, also 'Il Trovatore,' in which the native band singers, as well as players, sang the 'Miserere' quite creditably. Last given was 'Faust,' of which little can be said. Mme. SCATES has left a trade a very favorable impression"....The ZAVISTOWSKI sisters and Mrs. GLADSTANE are reported in Melbourne....Mr. ALFRED WIGAN, who is about to retire from the stage, has been entertained to dinner in the Douglas Hotel, Edinburgh, by a number of his friends and admirers. Lord NEAVES acted as Chairman, and the Solicitor-General of Scotland as coupier....The theatrical *chroniqueur* of the London *Figaro* says: "So we are likely, after all, to have a French theatre in London, for, if rumor speaks truly, M. FELIX, who has just announced his sixth season of French plays at the St. James' Theatre, is seriously contemplating to establish himself permanently in the English metropolis. This is, if true, excellent news. We shall have in our midst a school of really first-class acting, from which our own professionals may learn a good deal." The same authority says: "Mr. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, actuated, no doubt, by a very laudable impulse, has altered CONGREVE's 'Love for Love' for the Gaiety stage, and has naturally found it impossible to alter without weakening the comedy considerably. The best critics, HAZLITT, CHAS. LAMB, Lord MACAULAY, &c., have commented on the singular want of dramatic interest in the play, and have owned that it depends for its success on the bright and outrageous dialogue. Unfettered by the Lord Chamberlain, we are, of course, not anxious to court a scene of indignation at the Gaiety. Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD has cut the nails of the comedy, cropped its hair, and left it, like Samson, as weak as a baby. The dresses are pretty and incorrect. A little time spent over the pictures preserved in the old editions would have been advantageous." He does not think the piece will have a "run." ....The dramatized version of "Edwin Drood," at the Surrey Theatre, is very successful.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives its readers the information following: "The manager of the Queen's Theatre has advanced another step on the path of democracy. We are informed by advertisement that ballot-boxes have been placed in various parts of the house, and that visitors are expected to deposit their bulletins or voting-papers inscribed with the name of the Shakspearian piece they desire to see performed. The play which obtains the greatest number of votes, even though it be 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre,' or 'Titus Andronicus' will be produced; and the manager will have the advantage of knowing beforehand how many persons, at a minimum, will come to see the new representation. We have not heard whether the public is to be consulted as to the distribution of characters, but it must come to that if the idea of vote by ballot applied to the stage is to be logically developed."....Mlle. DEJAZET has just given her farewell performance at the Theatre of Bayonne. She also danced the Gavotte and sang. Her age is seventy-three!....The Paris theatres were in a flourishing condition during the month of October, the authors' percentage amounting to 177,000 francs. In 1869 the fees for the month of October reached 200,000 francs, but that sum is comparatively lower, as at that time the Porte St. Martin and the Lyrique were open....Mlle. FARGUEIL persists in her refusal to play the part assigned to her in the "Enlèvement" of M. BECQUE. In the course of the piece she has to receive a slap in the face from the hand of M. SAINT-GERMAIN, and she does not like such a visitation....One of the theatrical events of the day in Paris was the representation at the Opéra Comique of "Gallia," a symphonetic ode, which is styled by its composer, GOUNOD, "a lamentation." It is not possible to listen to its grand and melancholy strains, says a correspondent, without feeling that it is the most sincere and profound expression of sadness with which the sorrows and misfortunes of France have yet inspired any French artist. It is a strange accident, not without its significance, that the lament of France was not sung by a Frenchwoman. It was reserved for Mrs. WELDON, an English lady, to sing the solos....ALEXANDRE DUMAS has left a translation in verse of "Romeo and Juliet."....M. HEROLD, son of the composer of "Zampa," has just given a banquet in Paris to the surviving interpreters of "Le Pré aux Clercs," his father's most popular work....A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg acquaints us with the most successful debut, in "Le Demi-Monde," by DUMAS, *fils*, of Mme. PASCA. The Czar twice went upon the stage to congratulate the lady....A Vienna letter, dated Nov. 11, and printed in the London *Daily Telegraph*, says: "The pleasantest place for warmth are the theatres, though a few nights ago they had forgotten to thaw the water-fall in 'Der Freischuetz'—but that was an oversight. Usually the houses are well warmed and ventilated, and as full—no matter what may be the performance as they can possibly be crammed. A good deal of money should be taken at the doors and box-offices to meet the expenses, which must be enormous. I have been asking how much it costs to put on the stage one of their great ballets, and I find that 'price is no object.' The especial ballet that I described last week, 'Fantesca,' has cost £12,000, which is a good round sum, on less than which many poor people have contrived to live. 'Le Nozze' and 'Der Freischutz' are being given at the Opera, and at other theatres German versions of 'The School for Scandal' and 'Hamlet'—both beautifully played and attracting great houses—'La Princesse de Trebizonde,' and, finally, 'Frou-Frou.' Now, one would not expect to see 'Frou-Frou' in Berlin, but I confess that in Vienna she is exactly the wrong woman in the right place. But what shall we say, while on this theme, of virtuous, respectable, and reformation-planning Munich, where is now going on a certain performance entitled 'Le Curé de Kirchfeld,' in one scene of which—nightly applauded—two priests in full canonicals, one old and the other young, are trying to prevent their niece from marrying a farmer because each of them is in love with her himself! That Bavarian theatre must be a glass house out of which stones could hardly be thrown even at the younger DUMAS or the stage of Paris. On Sunday, the 19th, there is to be a great semi-private performance of all the talents—singers, actors, and musicians—in the Carls Theatre, for the benefit of the Viennese Chicago Fund. The performance includes a new operetta, in which Mlle. MINNIE HAUCK is to be the prima donna—indeed, it is only fair to this young lady to say that she is the 'directress,' and, indeed, the first originator, of the 'function.' Herr LEOPOLD DE MEYER is in Vienna; I fear we may not hope to hear him. Ah! what playing that is!"....A late letter from Rome to the London *Echo* says: "Last evening the new opera, 'Guarany,' (new to Rome,) came out in great splendor at the Apollo. It is a Brazilian romance, and by a Brazilian composer, GOMEZ. The music is pretty and original; the prima donna, a Polish singer, Mme. VITZIAE, not only sings well, but is pretty and graceful; and the whole *mise en scène* quite perfect. By the time the second act was over, the Maestro GOMEZ had been called for about ten times, and it was very comical to see the prima donna, in the midst of her most passionate scenes, suddenly fly to meet and drag forward the dark figure in European evening dress from amid a crowd of Indians or fifteenth-century Portuguese soldiers. There was a very full house, scarcely a box in the *piano mobile* empty, and the pretty faces as numerous as usual."

FRANCE.

Possible Removal of the Pope to Republican Soil—The Present Difficulty with the Italian Government—Unlucky M. Favre—Spirit of the Press—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

The most important news of the day refers to Rome, and as great events may spring from this small beginning, I will explain the situation as briefly as I can. In following the example of the Paris Press in giving currency to a piece of news while denying its truth, I had no idea that I was speaking of a matter absolutely exact, and one which may have a vast amount of influence upon the world. Who can imagine what would be the result of the disintegration of the Catholic Church, and the establishment of a Pope or head Bishop in every country, under the control of a General Council, to meet, not at Rome, but wherever it may be called by the Bishops themselves? Yet such is the possible result of the event of which I am to speak. We are now assured that it is true the Pope has decided to quit Rome, unless certain concessions are made, which are not likely to be made, for we know that the Papal demands would not stop short of a restitution of the Roman States. PIUS IX has officially and formally declared that a temporal power of some kind, in some corner of the earth, is necessary to the government of the Church. Of course, we cannot see all the motives of this decision, but to the most of us, doubtless, it seems as though the Church could be governed a great deal better were its head freed of a political cabinet and court. So far as I am able to judge by the light of history, the great fault of the Roman Pontiffs has been that the whole world was regarded through Italian eyes, and every great event judged by the standard of Italian politics. To that cause many errors, and particularly that of infallibility, may be attributed. Not only the German Bishops, but nearly all, save the Roman Bishops, saw the faults, and they did not hesitate to speak of them in the Council. Most of them also believe that there is no urgent necessity for a temporal power, or that there would be none after the present incumbent of the Papal chair. But the Italian advisers of the Pope, full of jealousies and of hatreds, and still trying to regain their lost power, keep up the cry that the Church cannot be governed without a temporal State. The Holy Father lives in an atmosphere of discontent and intrigue, and he hears so much about this "intolerable life as a prisoner in the Vatican," that he has come to believe it true. A short time since he did send word to the French Government (the semi-official contradiction which I gave you to the contrary notwithstanding) that he could no longer endure this state of things, and must seek a refuge in France. M. THIERS tried to change this determination, showing how serious a step it would be, but at the same time offering the chateau of Pau in case flight was really decided on. The Pope replied that he would remain in Rome so long as the special French Ambassador was accredited to him, and no longer; but it will be seen that this Ambassador cannot be maintained without giving offense to Italy; and besides, the constant troubles in which he is engaged make war or his withdrawal a matter of certainty. His numerous protests receive very curt answers, and his authority is scarcely recognized. M. THIERS is now trying to come to some understanding with other States in order to force KING VICTOR EMMANUEL to define the status of the Pope, so that the special Ambassador may be withdrawn before mischief is really done.

SOURCES OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The immediate sources of the difficulties spring from the disputes concerning the convents and the religious institutions. The municipal authorities of Rome insist upon treating them like other buildings, upon sanitary and other grounds, and of entering them for the assessment of taxes, taking the census, or similar purposes. This pretension—harmless enough as a general thing—is resisted by the Papal Court, the Pope's advisers magnifying the simplest visit into an outrage. In this way they stir up the "old man" in the amiable PIUS IX., and, being powerless, he can only call upon the French Ambassador for protection. But what protection can he give, since France cannot take up his protests or enforce his demands without war, and war for the rehabilitation of the Pope is simply suicide. Hence this powerless Ambassador must be withdrawn, and the faithful believe that the Pope will follow him from Rome. For this reason offers are pouring in upon the Holy Father, and Catholics everywhere are hastening to offer their châteaux, palaces and demesnes. M. THIERS has already asked for estimates of the cost of repairing the château of Pau. M. VALLERY has offered as a free gift his fine castle and estate near Ajaccio, and the Duchess DE LUYNES has presented with unfeigned joy her splendid property on the Islands of Hyères. But for the fact that the Pope is surrounded by these revengeful, intriguing Italians, who have always injured his diplomacy, I should think he would remain in Rome, for it is evident that the King appreciates the value of his presence, and that every possible or every reasonable concession will be made. Yet the secret advisers of the Papal Council are always in hot water, always crying out against some outrage, and these blundering statesmen may, unless France is warned not to offer an asylum, force the Holy Father to quit the Eternal City. It would not be to the advantage of the Church or to the States of Europe to have the Papal Court established in any French town, for one can readily see, by the force of circumstances alone, that it must become the seat of discontent and a perfect nest of conspirators. No opportunity would be lost for embroiling some State with Italy.

UNLUCKY M. FAVRE.

There is a pendant to this topic which I cannot pass over, for, as I have remarked, Roman officers now furnish the great news of the day, and more than one party here is trying to use the Church to arrive at power. I desire to speak of M. JULES FAVRE; was there ever man so unlucky? And still, why call it luck, when all of his vagaries and disasters can be traced to his own want of foresight and forethought, good judgment and—to sum it up in a word—good common sense. After the very general condemnation which he received for authorizing the publication of the secret correspondence "saved" from the Tuileries, one would suppose that M. FAVRE would avoid that line in the future; but it appears that he was ambitious to win the honors gained by the individuals who, being intrusted with State papers, published them for their own fame and profit. It is not all of us who would be ambitious for such fame. Ordinary gentlemen have an idea that diplomatic letters in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs belong to the State and to the history of France; but in passing that way M. JULES FAVRE "saved" copies of the secret correspondence relating to the fall of the temporal power, and has published them as his private property. During the siege, a Franc-Tireur offered me a lot of valuable books which he had "saved from a house in the environs," for five francs, when I knew they were worth nearer five hundred, and that they were the result of pillage; and it is this kind of "saving" which may be applied to the State papers. But with his usual luck M. FAVRE had no sooner published his book, than he found that he had offended everybody. With tears rolling down his cheeks he protests that he meant to please everybody and thought he was doing a service to humanity. M. FAVRE alone has furnished good intentions enough to pave several blocks of the locality where such material is used, but somehow or other he manages to offend all parties. The Italians protested, the Pope protested, M. D'HARCOURT pointed out innumerable errors and disputed the right of M. FAVRE to appropriate private State papers; and so sharply has the Count written that the Ex-Minister announces his intention of publishing another book to answer the objections of M. D'HARCOURT. In the *Officiel* of yesterday he corrects the most important error. He had asserted that the Pope said a corner of temporal power was necessary to him, and that "if my States were now offered me I should refuse them." This was flatly denied. The Pope said, "*which is not saying that* if my States were now offered me I should refuse them," and M. FAVRE says that the omission of these words was an error of the copyist. The proofs were corrected by M. FAVRE, and no correction was made until M. D'HARCOURT produced the original dispatch.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

It is impossible for any one to read the party journals of this city without being indignant at the shameful manner in which political controversies are carried on. The Bonapartists started out in the right spirit and upon the proper ground. They said, we wish order, a strong Government, and a fair appeal to the people. We recognize M. THIERS as the head of the present Government, which, though provisional, is the best we can have, but we demand that the people shall vote directly for the Government of the future. So far, no objection can be made, for it is manifestly the duty of men of all parties to aid M. THIERS in keeping order and in re-establishing the country. Doubtless most Americans would like to see a republic in France, if it is a constitutional one, but none of us can follow these parties to the extremes to which they invariably go. No sooner do the Republicans have an opportunity or some small gain, than they rush away into all the vagaries of the Reds, as if their triumph were assured. There is no such thing as moderation. Such is the tendency of all parties. When the Legitimist cause was bright, HENRI V. rushed forward with his white flag, and the principles which belonged to the Bourbons before '93. No sooner had the Bonapartists gained a little sympathy by their fair appeal to popular suffrage, than they rushed away into an extreme where no reasonable man can follow, and abuse M. THIERS, and everything and everybody in the most shameful manner. Anything like an Orleanist gain sends the country a long way upon the road to monarchy. Nothing can exceed the violence of the language now used by the Republican journals, or by those known to be Imperialist, and the only journals which are comparatively calm are those devoted to the Orleans dynasty. Those like *Les Débats* and the *Temps* pretend to "Conservative Republicanism," which means nothing but Orleanism, and are quite content with the progress now being made. And well they may be, for the violence of the other parties has given the means for making the arrangements desired, and on the meeting of the Assembly it is very probable that it will vote a bill declaring the Republic a fact, and the Duc D'AUMALE the successor of M. THIERS. It is said that the Comte DE PARIS had no sooner heard the plan than he hastened off to Chantilly, when there was an angry interview between the heir of LOUIS PHILIPPE and his uncle.

THE SEASON.

As I write, snow is falling heavily, but it can only be a passing storm. Yet the season is exceedingly rude, the weather bad, the dense fogs are cold and penetrating, and fuel was never so scarce or so dear. Coal is 3 francs 75 centimes the hundred weight, and wood 3.50 francs the 100 pounds. This is exorbitant and beyond all reason, for the authorities could easily bring large quantities of fuel in by the river and canals. Again, I must say that it passes my comprehension how the poor manage for a fire, since 100 pounds of wood or coal will barely keep one fire for two days, with close economy. This promise of a severe Winter is likely to send the Assembly back to Paris, for it is said to be impossible to heat the present hall. When it was a question of the cholera the members wished to remain at Versailles, because there never had been known a fatal case even of colic, and now the members wish to return to Paris because Versailles is very cold and dreary in Winter, and because all of the chimneys of the palace smoke most horribly. M. EDOUARD LOCKWY has a terrible article in the *Rappel* of today upon this subject, saying that the Government, or M. THIERS, is going to advocate the return, not for high reasons of State, not because Paris is the capital of France, not because trade is nearly dead and all Paris suffering, but because the chimneys smoke in the Palace of Versailles. Many of the journals of today attack M. THIERS for his letter to JULES JANIN, which closes by saying that he hopes to return to Paris if the Chamber will let him, thus disengaging himself before the complaining Parisians, and throwing the blame upon the members of the Assembly. There would be great reason in this criticism if the letter in question had been intended for publication, but I presume it was a hasty note of felicitation to the new Academician, to the terms of which the President did not give sufficient thought.

ASHBY.

Fire in the Times Building.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the large dining saloon of NASH & FULLER, No. 149 Nassau-street, a portion of the TIMES Building. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the counter taking fire from a gas-jet. It was a very difficult place to get at, and damage to the amount of $1,200 was done before the fire was extinguished. Credit is due to Officer MURPHY of the Park-row "beat," for the discovery of the fire, and the firemen deserve much praise for the marvelous promptitude with which they headed the alarm. The fire was all out in three minutes.

Fire in Nassau-Street.

At 8½ last night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the five-story building No. 86 Nassau-street, occupied by SELBY & Co., engravers. The fire originated in a small room among some loose paper; damage to stock, $2,000. The fire extended to the fourth floor, occupied by HENRY WESTERLINK; damage, $1,000. The fifth floor was occupied by C. W. MEYER, model and galvanic battery maker; damage by fire and water, $1,000. The first floor was occupied by BROSSY & Co., dealer in law-books; damage by water about $700. The second floor was occupied by H. F. PRAGET, dealer in watches; damage by water, $1,500. The basement was occupied by A. C. SHATTUCK, dealer in rubber goods; damage by water about $300.

How Loans Were Made by the Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

A statement has been received at the TIMES Office to the effect that the defunct Bowling-green Savings Bank had made a loan of $80,000, about two years ago, to an obscure State bank of deposit in this City on insufficient securities. It was mentioned that the money was the only capital which the State bank possessed, and that the securities which it gave consisted of a mortgage on a farm in Genesee County, New-York, and some railroad bonds, which were not worth more than twenty-five cents on the dollar at the time of their acceptance, and which have not increased any in value. The name of the bank could not be found in the City Directory, and its location was only discovered by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, after considerable difficulty. The office of the bank is situate in a basement, and its name appears on a narrow strip of board placed over the door. On approaching the entrance, the reporter met Mr. SELMES, Secretary of the Bowling-green Bank, in the act of coming out. The inside of the bank was found to consist of a medium-sized room, with one corner partitioned of as a private office. It contained a long desk, and in appearance was more like a small banking-office than a State bank. Only one person, a large-sized boy, was encountered in the place, and when the visitor inquired for the President he was told by the solitary occupant of the establishment that the gentleman had not been there during the day. It is positively asserted that the securities given by the institution to the Bowling-green Bank will not realize one-quarter of the amount of the loan.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has just received his files of the London *Graphic* and *Illustrated News*, the numbers being up to their usual excellence, some of the engravings being superbly finished. *Punch* is also a good number, the cartoon, "The Old Man of the Sea," being a capital satire on the working man's movement. The *Saturday Review*, the *Academy* and *Nature* can also be found on BRENTANO'S tables, besides a host of novelities in the foreign book and periodical line.

Small-Pox—Bromo-Chloralum.

THE NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

Dr. Ansley, of Pennsylvania, says: "I have used the Bromo-Chloralum in disinfecting the rooms of small-pox patients. It answered a most admirable purpose, *and materially prevented the spread of the disease.* Its effects were so marked as to excite the surprise and admiration of the relatives who witnessed its use. The loathsome emanations from the patients were so far controlled as to render the task of nursing comparatively easy." Beware of poisonous disinfectants in this disease. See pamphlet.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Second Thanksgiving.

Get your wife a new set of teeth (in case her own are bad) and she will show her thanks every time she opens her mouth. Or COLTON will help you, at the Cooper Institute, so far as extracting goes.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS.—The unprecedented demand that our celebrated Bell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country, induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of schnapps imported from Holland. Dealers who will compare our schnapps with others in the market will find them in every way superior. H. O. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SWISS CARVED GOODS.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Moet and Chandon

CHAMPAGNES,

Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Mothers may Depend upon it,

Trying and critical indeed is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timely use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Grand Duke's Chair.

W. H. LEE,
No. 27 Canal-st.,

Has now on exhibition the official parlor suite and reception chair used by His Imperial Highness at the grand ball given at the

Academy of Music
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.
Also,
Other parlor and chamber suites of equal elegance and exquisite designs.
W. H. LEE. JAS. B. RYER.

Napoleon Cabinet

CHAMPAGNE,
the wine used at the reception
of Prince ALEXIS,
at DELMONICO'S,
and all first-class restaurants.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Failing, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Send for circular.

For Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, or any complaint or disease of the Scalp, call on Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, whose attention is exclusively devoted to skin diseases.

For Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

Moles on the Face are Permanently cured without cutting, pain or scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed in every case.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Recommended by physicians. Sold everywhere.

Heidsick & Co. Champagne—For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at less than cost importation. PHILIP BRASHER, Broker, No. 49 Broad-st.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

MARRIED.

BALL—WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at the Church of the Holy Communion, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, JAMES M. BALL, of New-York City, to MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late George K. Walker, of Tallahassee, Fla.

RICE—STERN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Adler, IGNATIUS RICE to CORNELIA D. STERN, all of this City.

WINTERBURN—HUTCHINGS.—At the Broadway Tabernacle, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1871, by Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., assisted by Rev. Samuel Hutchings, GEORGE WILLIAM WINTERBURN to CHARLOTTE VAN DUZER HUTCHINGS.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

BATES.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, SARAH, wife of Edwin Bates, aged 68 years, 7 months and 1 day.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 26 Vandam-st., on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Iowa papers please copy.

BOLLES.—In Jersey City, Dec. 2, 1871, EPHRAIM BOLLES

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅞ | 200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 46½
$2,000 U. S. 5-20s, '62, lst.110⅜ | 100 do. 46⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..111⅛ | 100 U. S. Ex. bet. call. 57⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c.114⅜ | 75 Am. M. Un. Ex. 59
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65⅝ | 20 do. 59⅛
25,000 do. 65⅛ | 25 N. Y. C. & Hud. 92⅛
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 65⅛ | 100 do. bet. call. s3. 92½
6,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 33⅛ | 200 do. 92⅜
4,000 do. 33 | 20000 N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c 86⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new, April & Oct. 29 | 270 Erie. 30⅞
5,000 Texas 10s, 1876. 92⅛ | 100 Erie Pf. bet. call. 66⅛
1,000 N. Y. S. 7s B. L. R. 109⅛ | 30 L. S. & M. So. Sc'p. 82⅛
5,000 Long D. 8s, ex in. 88 | 400 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 88⅛
3,000 Harlem 1st. 101 | 100 do. 88⅜
12,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 91⅜ | 100 Chic. & N. W. 60⅜
1,000 Un. P. 7s L. G. B. 79⅛ | 5 do. 61⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. c. c. bs. 87 | 100 do. bet. call. 60⅞
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 103 | 200 do. 61
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 88⅛ | 5 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 86
10 Seventh W'd. Bk. 109 | 50 do. 86½
13 Del. & H. Canal. 123 | 100 Chic. & Rock. I. 103⅜
200 Con. Coal of Md. 43⅛ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 106⅛
100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 67⅛ | 200 do. 108½
200 do. 67⅜ | 200 Boston, H. & Erie. 2⅛
200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 42⅛ | 60 Chicago & Alton. 117
| 100 St. Louis & I. Mt. 60⅛
| 100 Han. & St. Jos. Pf. 61

SECOND BOARD.

$43,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 117⅛ | 300 Erie. bet. call. 30⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 113⅜ | 600 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 88⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 111 | 100 L. S. & M. S. Scrip. 82
500 do. Small. 110⅛ | 100 Un. Pacific. 26⅛
500 do. 110⅜ | 500 do. 26⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 114⅛ | 200 Chicago & N. W. 60⅜
153,000 do. 114⅜ | 300 New-Jersey Cen. 111⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s Cur. 113⅛ | 200 Chicago & Rock I. 103⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co. 25 | 200 Tol., Wab. & W. 63⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf. 30 | 200 Del., L. & W. 105⅛
100 Adams Ex. 86⅛ | 100 H. & St. Jos. Pf. 60⅛
35 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c. 58⅛ | 36 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 95⅛

SATURDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Bank return shows an addition to Loans and Discounts of $3,913,300. The Greenback average is $1,286,000 lower, and the Gold average $1,851,900 higher than last Monday. The general line of Deposits is up $4,284,700, and the proportion of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation is about $509,000 less than on the previous Statement. The increase in Gold is again less than was looked for from the large disbursements by the Treasury Office, though the present average is no doubt a rising one. The Treasury Office, since Wednesday, has paid out $7,000,000 Gold, in redemption of United States 5-20s, of 1862, and sold, on the same day, $1,000,000. The Customs receipts and Interest payments have been light.

There was some stir for Money among the Brokers early in the day, but the later offerings were quite free at 7 ₱ cent., and the market left off easy at this rate.

The sales of Gold were a fraction stiffer than on Friday, 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. Bids on London, 60 days, moderately steady at 109 ₱ cent., on a light business after the sailing of the day's steamers.

At the Stock Exchange there were some considerable sales of the Public Funds of 1867, 5-20s, at 114¼@114⅜ ₱ cent., supposed for account of one of the Fire Insurance Companies. On other descriptions the demand closed firm, and the same feeling was reported from London. The South Carolina Bonds were 1 ₱ cent. lower, and Tennessees ½ ₱ cent. lower. The Railway Stocks were unsettled, through the forenoon, the prevailing temper of the dealings being bearish, as at the close on Friday, but the disposition to buy proved, later in the day, quite equal to the offerings, and prices left off comparatively steady as compared with Friday night.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	110½	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅛	92⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87½	86⅛
Reading	114⅜	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103¼
North-west Common	60⅛	61¼
North-west Preferred	89⅜	89⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78¼	78¼
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	42½
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅜
Western Telegraph	67⅛	67⅞
Erie	30⅛	30⅜
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅜
Lake Shore, Ex. Scrip	88⅛	88⅛
Lake Shore, Scrip	82⅜	82½

At the very close the general market for the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks was dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,504,844 48
Gold payments	3,712,451 91
Gold balance	67,526,920 76
Currency receipts	452,152 29
Currency payments	622,232 33
Currency balance	7,002,564 60
Customs	417,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	714,000 00

The following prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were made at the close of business:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	*113
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110½
5-20 coup., '62	111⅜
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜
5-20 reg., '65	110½
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	*110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛
5-20 reg., '67	*110
5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 reg., '68	*110
5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
10-40 reg	109⅜
10-40 coup	109⅝
6s currency	113⅛

* Ex-January Interest.

And the following prices for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	123	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	30½
American Coal	46	Mariposa Mining Co.	1
Spring Mt. Coal	64	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	1½
Canton Co., Baltimore	69	Adams Express	86½
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express	56⅛
Con. Coal of Md.	43⅛	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2
Cum. Coal & Iron	40	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	59
West. Un. Telegraph	67⅛	Pacific Mail	46⅜
Quicksilver Min. Co.	25⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		97
City 6s, new	Sales 99	
Camden and Amboy	133	134
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅝
Reading	114½	114⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	
Philadelphia and Erie	25	
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	35¾	36

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,766,185, being a decrease of £378,060; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,892,103, showing an increase of £817,173 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£23,892,103	£22,101,387
Reserve	14,125,918	13,445,202
Notes in circulation	24,766,185	23,656,185
Rate of discount	4 ₱ cent.	2½ ₱ cent.
Consols	93⅛	92⅛
French Rentes	56f. 90c.	54f. 25c.

BANK OF FRANCE—NOV. 16.

	Francs. Nov. 9.	Francs. Nov. 16.
Capital of bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act of 1857	7,376,291	7,376,649
Reserve bank and branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	2,291,332,155	2,310,574,610
Circulation, to order	13,319,855	12,227,691
Treasury creditor	139,982,696	144,443,716
Dealers' accounts	276,227,551	229,418,159
Dealers at branches	36,697,063	38,720,479
Dividends unpaid	1,598,391	1,538,658
Discounts	42,472,242	43,864,573
Rediscounts	9,917,592	9,917,592
Reserve for losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	31,089,104	49,246,184
Total	3,084,117,842	3,091,994,173
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	632,448,797	634,002,788
Overdue bills	5,171,562	5,077,521
Commercial discounts	288,415,372	269,337,877
Discounts prolonged	3,079,530	
Treasury bonds	1,193,308,500	1,192,428,500
Discounts at branches	375,397,910	391,481,723
Advances on bullion	24,771,800	22,492,100
Advances at branches	1,496,900	1,143,600
Advances French securities	19,010,300	18,502,400
Advances at branches	10,471,950	12,125,750
Advances on railroad stock	28,337,500	28,362,700
Advances at branches	21,922,325	21,251,825
Advances to Foncier	1,413,500	1,350,800
Advances at branches	940,500	906,450
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	70,047,314	66,472,588
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,762,621	8,762,998
Management of expenses	4,074,778	4,102,273
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	13,691,227	29,616,558
Total	3,084,117,842	3,091,994,173

The following were the earnings of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri for the week ending 21st November:

1871	$86,103
1870	77,756
Increase	$8,347
Increase current year (1st March, 1871)	$104,231

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 15th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,115,589	Increase.. £4,021
Public deposits	5,629,468	Increase.. 425,653
Other deposits	22,903,988	Increase.. 145,652
Government securities	15,001,028	No alteration.
Other securities	17,583,530	Decrease.. 648,850
Notes unemployed	13,471,750	Increase..1,180,735

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,421,116.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connection with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Bond itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Spencer.

Henry Collins et al. *vs.* John Burns et al.; order granted.

Letitia Phillips *vs.* George A. Wicks; order granted.

Charles Hughes *vs.* H. J. Hughes; order granted.

Martha E. Warner *vs.* Earl Warner et al.; order of reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Loew.

McCullough *vs.* Levy; motion granted.

Ellwitz *vs.* Levy; motion to vacate order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $250.

Boyden *vs.* McLaughlin; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs, with leave to renew on additional affidavits.

Bach *vs.* Watts; motion to strike out answer, as shown, granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Sutherland.

Henry B. Norton *vs.* Daniel Drew and Edmund B. Stanton; judgment for defendants, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 2.

NOTES OF DECISIONS.

By Judges Moenll, McCunn and Freedman.

John N. Kean et al., *vs.* William B. Tupper et al.—Judgment raversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion of the Court by Judge MONELL; Judge MCCUNN dissenting.

Victor Vincent, plaintiff and respondent, *vs.* Alfred B. Sands, defendant and appellant; judgment and order appealed from confirmed, with costs.

Patrick Carraher, respondent, *vs.* Christopher A. Carraher, appellant; respondent's motion for a dismissal of the appeal is denied.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Spencer.

Charles H. Smith *vs.* Timothy J. Coe; order affirmed, with costs; Judge McCunn dissenting.

Samuel D. Hovey et al., appellants, *vs.* The Rubber Tip Pencil Company, respondent; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Coates *vs.* Hooley; order affirmed.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Freedman and Spencer.

LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL STOCKHOLDERS.

Victor Vincent, respondent, *vs.* Charles Bardford, appellant.—In this case it is held that an engineer in the employ of a mining company is a "servant" within the meaning of the act authorizing a servant to enforce against an individual stockholder an unpaid judgment against the company for wages.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

WHERE THE EVIDENCE IS SUFFICIENT TO RAISE AN ISSUE OF FACT, IT MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE JURY.

The Brooklyn Oil Refinery, plaintiff and respondent, *vs.* Daniel Brown et al., defendants and appellants; judgment in this case is reversed, and a new trial ordered on the ground that the Judge at trial erred in directing a verdict for plaintiff, while there had been testimony given on the trial sufficient to raise a clear issue of fact, which should have been submitted to the jury.

NOTICE.

Ordered, That the November Special Term of the Superior Court, held by Hon. JAMES C. SPENCER, be continued until Dec. 31, 1871, in Part II., for the purpose of continuing the trial of cases and the hearing of motions now pending at said November term. By order of the Court. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE DECEMBER TERM OF THE COURTS.

The December term of the Civil Courts commences to-morrow. The following is the assignment of Judges for the respective Courts:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice INGRAHAM, and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO.
Oyer and Terminer—Chief-Justice INGRAHAM.
Circuit, Part I.—Judge VAN BRUNT.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge BRADY.
Special Term—Judge BARNARD.
Chambers—Judge CARDOZO.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice BARBOUR and Judges MCCUNN and JONES.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge MONELL.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge SPENCER.
Special Term and Chambers—Judge FREEDMAN.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief-Justice DALY and Judges ROBINSON and LOEW.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.
Chambers—Judge LARREMORE.

MARINE COURT.

Trial Term, Part I.—Judge SHEA.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge TRACY.
Trial Term, Part III.—Judge JOACHIMSEN.
Chambers—Judge CURTIS.

THE WASHBURN WILL.

Settlement of an Important and Interesting Case—Decision of the Board of Arbitration in the Matters at Issue Between Mr. Washburn and the American Bible Society.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Dec. 1.

The settlement of the estate of the late Hon. ICHABOD WASHBURN, of this City, who died Dec. 30, 1868, has been delayed by want of harmony of opinion between the widow of the deceased and some of the residuary legatees of the estate. The deceased was possessed of a large fortune, and during his life was widely known by his generous contributions to charitable objects, both at home and abroad. After his decease it became known that he had made many noble bequests to religious and charitable organizations. It became desirable to settle the estate on principles of equity, rather than by the legal last will and testament, and it has been generally understood that all parties entitled to participate in the estate agreed to an adjustment, except the widow of the deceased and the American Bible Society, between whom a misunderstanding arose. The questions at issue were submitted to a board of arbitration, Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., of New-Haven, late President of Yale College, having been appointed by the Bible Society, Rev. R. B. STRATTON, of this city, by Mrs. WASHBURN, and ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., of New-York. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the fact that Mr. WASHBURN had taken steps to substitute for his first will and its codicils, which was duly executed, and is the only legal guide of the administrators in the settlement of her late husband, Mr. WASHBURN, embracing provisions and legacies somewhat different from those in the first will. This second will was drafted in accordance with his carefully-noted directions, by Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, and doubtless was in accord with his intentions, but a delay in its preparation, and the suddenness of the testator's last illness, prevented his signing it, and it was left unexecuted. By the two wills the estate, subsequently appraised at $551,471 46, was disposed of as follows:

THE FIRST WILL.

To his wife the use, income and benefit of $60,000, during life, with the right to use or dispose of one-half of the sum, the other half to go, at her decease, to the Home for Aged Females, a charity instituted by the will.

Also, to his wife, his homestead estate and its furniture, &c., during her life, the same to revert to the Home for Aged Females at her death.

To the Worcester Children's Friend Society, $1,000.
To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000.
To the American Bible Society, $5,000.
To the American Tract Society, $5,000.
To the American Missionary Association, $5,000.
To the American Seaman's Friend Society, $5,000.
To the town of Kingston, $10,000, for a hospital for poor and deserving females, $10,000.
To his gardener, WM. T. BUCKLEY, $2,000.
To the Bangor Theological Seminary, conditionally, $20,000
To GEORGE I. WASHBURN, $5,000.
To Mrs. C. P. WASHBURN LOCKWOOD, $5,000.
To Miss P. W. CRAM, $1,000.
To the Union Society, in trust, for the support of the Mission Chapel in Worcester, the chapel estate and $20,000.
To the Industrial School connected with Mission Chapel, $5,000.
To the Home for Aged Females, the reversion of $30,000, and of the homestead estate, at the death of his wife, and $20,000.
To the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, besides the sums donated in his life-time, the sum of $50,000.
To CHARLES WASHBURN, $5,000.
The residue and remainder of the estate is given to the Children's Friend Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Missionary Association, the American Seaman's Friend Society, the Home for Aged Females and the Mission Chapel Fund, pro rata to the amounts of the several legacies before named.

Codicil No. 1 gives $20,000 more to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science.

Codicil No. 2 establishes a Memorial Hospital, in memory of his two deceased daughters, and endows it with the income of the capital stock of the "I. Washburn & Moen Wire Works," with the provision that if the shares and dividends thereon do not amount to $100,000 in five years, the estate is to make up that amount.

A pencilled memorandum of codicil No. 3 states that the testator is negotiating for the Bigelow estate, at the corner of Front and Church streets, for a site for the hospital, which estate he afterward bought.

Codicil No. 3 gives Mrs. WASHBURN an additional $25,000, one-half absolute, and the other half during life, to revert at her death to the Home for Aged Females, the sum of $25,000 to be paid by transferring to her the shares of the stock of the "I. Washburn & Moen Wire Works" at par.

It also revokes the former provision in regard to residuary legatees, and names as such legatees the Children's Friend Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Missionary Association, the American Seaman's Friend Society, and the Home for Aged Females, in the same proportions as before.

THE SECOND OR UNSIGNED WILL.

To his wife, $85,000, one-half absolutely and the income of the other half during life, and the homestead absolutely, if the $85,000 is to be in the stock of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, at par, one-half to be hers absolutely, and the other to be held by the executors as trustees, the income to be paid to her during life.

To the Worcester Children's Friend Society, $1,000.
To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000.
To the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5,000.
To the American Bible Society, $5,000.
To the American Tract Society, $5,000.
To the American Missionary Association, $5,000.
To the American Seaman's Friend Society, $5,000.
To the town of Kingston, $10,000.
To WM. T. BUCKLEY, the gardener, $2,000.
To Bangor Theological Seminary, $20,000.
To GEORGE I. WASHBURN, $5,000.
To Mrs. CAROLINE T. (WASHBURN) ROCKWOOD, $5,000.
To Miss PAMELIA W. CRAM, $1,000.
To the Union Society, in trust for the support of Mission Chapel, the Chapel estate, and $20,000.
To the Industrial School connected with Mission Chapel, $5,000.
To the Home for Aged Females, $25,000, in money or stock of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, at its then market value.
To the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, besides the sums donated in his lifetime, $50,000.
To CHARLES WASHBURN, $5,000.
To the Memorial Hospital, in memory of his two deceased daughters, the Bigelow estate at the corner of Front and Church streets, and 750 shares of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, with the provision that if the shares and dividends thereon do not amount to $100,000 in five years, the estate is to make up that amount.
To the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, $30,000, to be taken in the stock of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, at par, if the Trustees so elect.
The residuary legatees under this will are the Worcester Children's Friend Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Missionary Association, and the American Seaman's Friend Society, pro rata.

It will be observed that the second proposes the following changes, to wit: the homestead and furniture are given to the widow absolutely, instead of for life, and to revert to the Home for Aged Females; the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society receives a legacy of $5,000, not mentioned in the first; the Home for Aged Females is cut off from the reversion of one-half the legacy to the wife, and of the homestead and furniture; and the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society is named in the second as a residuary legatee, and the Home for Aged Females is cut off. The Mission Chapel is cut off as a residuary legatee by a codicil to the first will.

MRS. WASHBURN'S PETITION.

Being desirous to carry out the express wishes of her husband, Mrs. WASHBURN set on foot a movement proposing to the residuary legatees a settlement of the estate on the basis of the unsigned will, in lieu of her taking the portion allowed by law upon her waiving the provisions made for herself in the first will, which waiver, if entered within the legal time, would secure to her a right of dower in the real estate, and one-half the personal property. This waiver she did not enter, expecting her proposition to be accepted. All the residuary legatees, except the American Bible Society, accepted this proposition. To this Society a second proposition was made, differing from the first, which was also refused by the Legacy Committee of the Society, whereupon Mrs. WASHBURN appealed to the Board of Managers, asking, in this her third petition, the following:

First—The clear possession of my husband's homestead estate, with all its appurtenances named in the last will.

Second—The endowment of $85,000 of the personal estate, including all the bank stock at par, which he declared to his executor in my presence that he desired me to have, and 125 shares of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company at par, as by both wills.

Third—A legacy of $5,000 instead of $2,000, to Mr. BUCKLEY, his faithful gardener, the sum he designed to insert when the will should be returned to him for signature.

Fourth—The conveyance by deed to Mrs. SARAH W. OXNARD, (niece of my husband,) of a house and lot in Portland, Me., occupied by Mrs. IRA BRADFORD, according to the deliberate purpose of my husband, repeatedly expressed before his decease.

Fifth—The admission of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society to a legacy of $5,000, and as one of the residuary legatees according to the terms of the last will.

Sixth—In every case where the stock of the I. Washburn & Moen Wire-works is named in the first will, that it be construed as the testator intended, and designated in the last will to be the stock of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.

Seventh—The assignment to myself for the charitable uses to which they were devoted by the deceased, of my husband's right and interest in the Tempering Patent and the Bedson Patent; neither of which is named in the will, but with the terms and history and intended use of which I was made well acquainted by my husband, and was also made by him a joint participator in the distribution of the proceeds of the Tempering Patent to the cause of benevolence, unto which they were solemnly consecrated. A record of intended consecration of the Bedson Patent is among the private papers of my husband.

This petition is the basis of the long discussion and misunderstanding between Mrs. WASHBURN and the Bible Society, for the settlement of which the matter was referred to the Board of Arbitrators. Much has been published, in both the religious and secular Press, upon the subject, and the Bible Society has been quite severely criticised for its refusal to accept these propositions. It should be observed, however, that no very much of the newspaper discussion the sixth point in the foregoing list has been put forward as the only important question at issue, while in fact the list contains much other important matter, to wit:

The second point requires her legacy to include the bank stocks of the estate at par, which is not provided for in either will, and which, at their appraised valuation, gives her $14,477, which otherwise would go to the residuary legatees.

The addition of $3,000 to the bequest to the gardener, and the presentation of the house in Portland to Mrs. OXNARD, valued at $975, are neither of them recognized in either will, but if allowed, reduce the amount of residue to be divided.

The admission of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Association to a legacy of $5,000, and to a share as one of the residuary legatees also reduces the share of each of the other residuary legatees.

The two patents mentioned in the seventh section, one-half of which belong to the estate, are very valuable. We are reliably informed that the royalty produced by them has been as great as from $20,000 to $30,000 per year, and that the value of the Bedson patent is quite likely to increase. They are not mentioned in either will, and in the appraisal of the estate no value was affixed to them.

It will thus be seen that the Bible Society was asked to allow the definite sum of $23,452 to be diverted from the residue, of which it was to receive its share, besides the indefinite sum represented by the interest to be acquired in the residue of the estate by the Home Missionary Society, and the other indefinite sum represented by the present and prospective value of the two patents. In law, of course, such demands could not be admitted, in the face of the proved will, but this attempt has been throughout to secure a settlement on an equitable basis; to ascertain as clearly as possible what were the wishes of the testator, and to execute them. As the parties at issue could not agree, an equitable arbitration was the wisest means of settlement. This course has been taken, as already intimated, and the following is the decision of the three gentlemen selected:

THE ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

The American Bible Society and Mrs. E. B. C. WASHBURN, of Worcester, Mass., having agreed to submit certain applications, made by her to said Society, as one of the residuary legatees under the will of her late husband, Mr. ICHABOD WASHBURN, of said Worcester, to three disinterested referees, whose decision in the case, or the decision of a majority of whom should be final and conclusive, THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, of New-Haven, Conn., and ROYAL B. STRATTON, of Worcester, Mass., were chosen referees or arbitrators by the American Bible Society, and Mrs. WASHBURN, respectively. After an almost unavoidable delay of nearly two months, the said arbitrators chose ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, of Yonkers, N. Y., as the third arbitrator, who consented to serve in that capacity. The arbitrators met in New-York in fulfillment of their duty on the 14th day of November, 1871, and gave the parties an opportunity to appear, or have their case presented before them. After a careful consideration of the case, having first adopted as their leading principle of decision, to abide by what appeared to them to be the settled and ultimate purpose of the deceased in regard to the disposal of his property, they came to the conclusions which hereinafter follow. In all these conclusions, with a single exception, they were unanimous.

The arbitrators unanimously find and declare that the American Bible Society should consent to a settlement of said estate by the administrators, on the following conditions of settlement with the widow of the testator as the first creditor of the estate, namely:

First—That they give the clear possession of the homestead estate of Kingston, with all the appurtenances, to the widow of the same, as the testator designated in his last unsigned will, with the understanding that the Home for Aged Females consents to the same arrangement, and thereby either renounces in her favor, or will and dispose of the said homestead estate to her. But in case of such disposition, or sale and purchase, the arbitrators do not hereby intend that the widow shall be reimbursed for any such out of the residuary funds of the estate.

Second—Her endowment with $85,000 of the personal estate, including all the bank stock at par, and 125 shares of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company at par, according to the expressed intention and direction of the testator. The arbitrators justify their decision in regard to the payment of the bank stock at par, by the letter of the testator to EMORY WASHBURN, under date of May 3, (probably in the year 1867,) and thus written before the execution of the third codicil of his will, on the 10th day of May, 1867, and also by the fact that by the second, or unsigned will, the widow was placed in a better pecuniary position than by the terms of the first will.

Third—The conveyance by deed to Mrs. SARAH OXNARD, niece of the testator, of a house and lot in Portland, Me., named in the deed, as of the value of $975.

This decision of the arbitrators is reached in view of the fact that the testator had often expressed his intention to give the house and lot to Mrs. OXNARD, and had requested her (not many months before his death) to come to Worcester, with the intention of transferring to her the deed of the property, and that Mrs. OXNARD was providentially prevented from complying with this request.

Fourth—The admission of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society to a legacy of $5,000, and as a residuary legatee, according to the terms of the last unsigned will of the testator.

Fifth—In every case, where the stock of the I. Washburn & Moen Wire-works is named in the first will, that it be construed, as the testator intended and designated in the last will, to be the stock of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.

Sixth—The assignment to the widow during the term of her natural life, for the charitable uses to which they were devoted by the deceased, of all his right and interest in the "Tempering Patent," and in the "Bedson Patent."

Concerning a legacy of $5,000, instead of $2,000, to Mr. WILLIAM BUCKLEY, the testator's gardener, it appeared to a majority of the arbitrators that, as the testator had retained the same legacy in both wills, namely $2,000, and as they had only evidence of a transitory intention to increase the amount of the legacy to $3,000 or $5,000, therefore the amount should be left as it is stated and fixed in both wills.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY,
ROYAL B. STRATTON.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 29, 1871.

It is understood that the decision was reached without difficulty, the only difference of opinion being upon minor points. The executors named in the will were Hon. EMORY WASHBURN and Hon. P. L. MOEN. Immediately after the will was admitted to probate they resigned their trust, and the Judge of Probate thereupon appointed as administrators Mrs. WASHBURN, Hon. P. C. BACON and Hon. W. W. RICE.

How a Chinaman Went to Law.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that a few days since a Chinaman, head of some company or firm in that city, got into a position where he thought it necessary to enter into litigation. He laid his case before a lawyer, who told him if he commenced a suit he would surely be defeated. The Mongolian insisted on paying a fee and commencing suit, and to cure the defect of want of testimony, went and employed five other lawyers. He wanted one more attorney if he could find him, and that was the man who was "allee same partner" of the Judge in whose Court the case was to be tried. He could not ascertain who the Judge's "partner" was, and as his adversary ran away, he found it necessary to discharge his six lawyers.

More Inspectors of Election Arrested.

MICHEAL PURCELL was arrested on Friday night by Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Yorkville Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice BIXBY, on the affidavit of WM. MCMAHON, the Reform candidate for Assembly from the Fourth District, who charges him with leading a gang of repeaters and voting himself more than once. He was held to answer by Justice BIXBY yesterday.

THOMAS BOGAN, who served as inspector of election in the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, was also held to answer by Justice BIXBY, for permitting and participating in election frauds. There are several more inspectors to be arrested, but it is understood they they will not be brought to Court, but be taken before the Grand Jury direct.

Whitfort, the Ex-Policeman and Highwayman—He Admits His Guilt.

ALBERT J. WHITFORT, the ex-policeman, who was committed on Friday for highway robbery, was y

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

FANCY SILKS

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de Thé, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, newest styles, from 75c. to $1 25, worth from $1 to $1 50.

SUITS.

IN SILKS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, BERGES, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, [illegible] in all colors, TARLETAN, SWISS ORGANDIES, &c., &c., at prices greatly reduced.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT receives orders at any time, and goods are made up in the latest London and Paris fashions, at short notice, by competent French dress-makers.

CLOAKS.

Just imported, handsomely trimmed, and embroidered, from $15 upward.

ALSO,

OPERA CLOAKS in WHITE CASHMERE, double cape, elegantly trimmed and embroidered, from $40 to $150.

VELVET JACKETS in all colors, braided with gold and silver, with or without sleeves, very stylish and rich, from $35.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

A large variety of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, LACE POINTS, OVER-DRESSES, and a varied assortment, suitable for all purposes. ALSO, THE FAMOUS

DESPREZ GLOVES,

for which we are the only agents in the United States.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

In this Department we are offering our assortment at greatly reduced prices, and BARGAINS of a DECIDED CHARACTER can be made by an early application.

MISSES' TUNICS AND SWISS DRESSES, very pretty and stylish for young ladies.

ALSO,

Imported HIGHLAND COSTUMES for boys.

BLANKETS AND DOMESTICS.

An unusually large and carefully-selected assortment of BLANKETS, all wool, at prices very reasonable.

ALSO,

DOMESTICS in every grade and quality, at prices which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

A complete stock of GENUINE FURS, comprising Ermine Sets, Mink Sets, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Turbans, &c., &c., which we will sell at low prices.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS just opened, comprising all the newest styles, from 25c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We are offering in this Department a fine assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, and everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. Shirts made to order in any style and in any manner desired at reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

"A LITTLE ADVERTISEMENT, IF well considered, is as good as a multitude of words." At the

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,

No. 27 Barclay-st., second door below Church-st., May be found the coming week many new, choice and desirable goods, suitable for the season and the coming holidays, among which we have

ONE LARGE TURKISH CARPET, price $300.

Turkish Rugs from $10 to $65.

Splendid Pattern Druggets, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4.

Druggets by the yard.

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

HOSIERY, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

QUILTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

GLOVES, POCKET-BOOKS, LEATHER BAGS,

And a variety of other fancy goods.

FRIEND'S. FRIEND'S. FRIEND'S.

FRIEND'S

ANNOUNCEMENT.

During the holidays, beginning Dec. 4, 1871, for the better accommodation of our Friends and the public, we respectfully announce that our store will be open every evening until 9 P. M.

Our determination to challenge competition is greater than heretofore. Examine our prices and inspect the quality of our goods.

Don't fail to inspect our stock, and be convinced of our ability to offer greater inducements than any other house in City.

Black Silks, 24 inches wide, at $1 25. Superior quality at $1 75 per yard. Black Alpacas at 25c., 37c. and 47c.

Marseilles Bed Spreads, largest size, at $1 97.

Table Linen, double damasa, at 50c. per yard. All Linen Napkins at $1 per dozen and upward.

Job lot all wool Rose Blankets, from auction, at $3 97 and $5 per pair. Bonnet Ribbon at 47c., 65c. and 62c. Seven-inch Sash Ribbons, 65c. and 95c. Kid Gloves, another cheap invoice from Paris. Two Button at $1 per pair. One Job Two Button at 75c. Large additions to our Winter Gloves at very low prices. Real Lace Collars at 75c. Ladies' Linen Collar and Cuffs, in sets, new designs, at 47c. Choice variety of Winter Hosiery for ladies, gents and misses. Plain Scarlet at 50c, extra long at 62c., fancy colors, extra long, at 75c., plain white 25c. and 37c. Job lot Ladies' Under-vests at 89c. More room required for Holiday Goods.

Our entire stock reduced.

FRIEND'S. FRIEND'S. FRIEND'S.

FRIEND'S,

NO. 849 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 27TH and 28TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS.

WE ARE OFFERING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Seal and Astrakhan Sacques.

Russian Sable Muffs and Boas.

Silver Fox Muffs, Seal, Astrakhan, Ermine, Mink, Black Marten and Chinchilla Muffs, Boas and Sets.

Ladies' and Children's Seal Caps and Turbans.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

Black and White Bear, White and Gray Wolf, and Fox, Angola and Seal

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES,

At Popular Prices.

PARIS COSTUMES.

WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

Rich Paris Reception, Walking Costumes, and Evening Dresses, Embroidered Over-Dresses, Polonaises, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House-Jackets, &c., &c.

The above forming the most elaborate and costly importation of GARMENTS of PARIS PRODUCTION ever before exhibited in this market, and will be sold

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE AND SMOKING JACKETS, IN VELVETEEN, CLOTH, AND

Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets, Kid, Dog-skin, Castor and Plush-lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Mufflers, Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Linen and Muslin Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Buckskin Under-wear in Great Variety,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

2,000 DRESSES OF STRIPED, PLAID AND CHENE POPLINS, SERGES, and other Worsted Materials.

ALSO,

3,000 DRESSES ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS.

N. B.—The above are cut in DRESS PATTERNS, and are placed on separate counters for the convenience of customers.

Ladies! Go to O'Neill's for

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN ALL OUR VELVETS.

We invite special attention to our black and colored FRENCH TRIMMING VELVETS, in all the NEW SHADES, Black Silk Velvet, $2 25 and $2 50, worth $2 75 and $3. Black Silk Velvet, $2 75 and $3—cheap. Three cases, including CHOICE SHADES, at very LOW PRICES.

RIBBONS.

Now open, the most complete assortment of BONNET RIBBONS in the City, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16 and 22, in all the new shades. 7-inch Black Sash Ribbons, 75c., warranted all silk. 7-inch Sash Ribbons, in all shades, 95c.; sold on Broadway for $1 25. 6¼-inch Sash Ribbons, in all shades, 85c.; warranted all silk. 7-inch Black Gros Grain at $1, $1 10, $1 25.

ALL THE NEW SHADES OF COLOR AT LESS THAN POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES! GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR

RICH LACES.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, medium and extra quality; Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets; Lace Collars, 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c. Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock of Made-up Lace Goods. Silk Velvet Round Hats and Silk Velvet Bonnets. Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1 20; sold on Broadway for $2. Silk Velvet Bonnets and Round Hats, $2 74—the best quality made, all new shapes.

FLOWERS.

Four cases of Finest French Flowers, Wreaths, Head-dresses, &c., &c., just received.

FEATHERS.

Five cases of Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c., at very low prices.

KID GLOVES.

200 dozen Lupin's two-button Kid Gloves, $1. 500 dozen Lupin's two-buttons, $1 25; worth $1 75. 300 dozen Lupin's two-button Fancy Kid Gloves, $1 35. All these goods are of superior quality, and every pair warranted. Perfect Kid Gloves in two buttons.

LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.

Now open, the most complete assortment of SCARFS and TIES in the City, and the CHEAPEST. Strangers and our customers are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.

GO TO

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In the prices of our VELVETS, VELVETEENS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c., to make room for our

HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS.

Black Velveteen at 50c., 85c., $1, $1 25 per yard, all fully 40 per cent. under price.

Brown Velveteens reduced to 75c. and 85c. per yard.

Black Silk Velvets greatly reduced.

Elegant qualities reduced to $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.

Extra qualities at $3 75, $4 90 and $5 20, all worth fully 25 per cent. more.

Black Silk Cloak Velvets at $5 50, $7 50 and $8 75, fully 40 per cent. under price.

FEATHERS and FLOWERS REDUCED to COST.

Extra quality long Black Ostrich Plumes at 65c., worth $1 25.

Black Ostrich Tips at 10c., 15c., and 25c., worth double.

Extra quality Black Ostrich Tips at 50c., worth $1.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

MERINO UNDER-WEAR,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS,

WOOLEN GOODS, &c.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves, at 75c., worth $1 25, and all other grades in proportion.

Gents' Merino Shirts at 75c., worth $1, and better grades in proportion.

Misses' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves, at 50c., worth 85c.

CORSETS IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.

Hand-made Corsets, all whalebone and perfect fit guaranteed, at 75c., worth $1, in boxes.

Silk Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Ornaments, Loops, &c., &c., greatly reduced in price.

GUIPURE LACES.

A new invoice just received. We advise our lady patrons, especially those who have been waiting for the same, not to delay examining the goods, as they well know how rapidly we sell off our choice patterns.

20 pieces real Guipure Lace, fully 2 inches wide, at 65c., worth 90c.

25 pieces fully 2¼ inches wide, at $1, worth $1 35.

25 pieces, fully 4 inches wide, new patterns, at $1 35, worth $1 85; together with a large assortment at from 85c. to $2 65, all guaranteed to be the very best quality and fully 40 per cent. LESS THAN AT ANY STORE in the City.

We import all our real Laces direct, and sell them at a very small advance, as it is our aim to make the

TEMPLE OF FASHION

the great REAL LACE DEPOT of the City.

HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS,

AN IMMENSE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN.

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We import the finest styles of INLAID WRITING-DESKS, WORK AND JEWEL BOXES, &c., &c., direct from the largest European manufactories, and are thereby enabled to sell the same at fully 50 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES NOW ON EXHIBITION.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE AN INSPECTION.

NO ONE URGED TO BUY.

Finest Rose-wood Writing-Desks, silver edge and inlaid silver plate, at $4; sold on Broadway at $8, and all other grades in proportion.

Solid Black-walnut Writing-Desks, gilt edge and lock, at $1, worth $2.

Toys in every style from 5c. each upward to the finest styles.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The trade, Sunday-schools and charitable institutions liberally dealt with.

Orders by mail faithfully attended to at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 628 SIXTH-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, DEC. 4,

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF SILKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRIPED SILKS

REDUCED TO $1, FORMER PRICE $1 25.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF

PLAIN GROS GRAINS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, FROM $1 50.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF OTTOMAN VELOUR SILKS,

A DECIDED NOVELTY, IN ALL COLORS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF EVENING SILKS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TINTS, FROM $1 50 TO THE RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED.

WHITE CORDED SILKS, SATINS, ARMURES, &c., FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL THE APPROVED MAKES, guaranteed for durability, from $1 25 to $12 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, DEC. 4,

IN THEIR VARIOUS

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

200 PIECES CRAPE STRIPES, 25c.

250 PIECES FANCY PLAIDS, 37½c.

300 PIECES ALPACA PLAIDS, 30c.

200 PIECES ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, 50c.

150 PIECES SATINES IN NEW CLOTH COLORS, THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED, 37½c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EMPRESS CLOTHS, FROM 40c. MERINOES AND CASHMERES, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHADES. EPINGLINES, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, VELOURS, IRISH TABINETS, &c., &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, DEC. 4,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

IN FILLED AND OPEN CENTRES, AT MUCH BELOW THEIR MARKET VALUE.

ALSO, REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FROM AUCTION, AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES, COMPRISING REAL POINT OVER-DRESSES, REAL POINT, APPLIQUE AND CHANTILLY FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, LACES, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

VALENCIENNES MADE-UP GOODS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, SILK UNDER-GARMENTS, SUITABLE FOR WINTER WEAR.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S FANCY AND PLAIN WOOL MERINO FLEECE-LINED COTTON HOSE, IN GREAT VARIETY. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSE IN COTTON, MERINO AND SILK.

LADIES' AND GENT'S TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE NEW DAY AND EVENING SHADES, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, DEC. 4,

SATINE SUITS FOR $25, REDUCED FROM $50. WATERPROOF SUITS FOR $20, REDUCED FROM $35. PLAID SUITS FOR $10, REDUCED FROM $20. SILK SUITS FOR $150, REDUCED FROM $250.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,

CLOTH AND CASHMERE TALMAS,

CLOTH SACQUES, WATERPROOF CLOAKS, &c., &c. BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES at $20 AND $25. CHILDREN'S SACQUES, WALKING COATS, DRESSES, &c., &c. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS, LADIES' LOW-PRICED UNDER-CLOTHING. NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $1 50. CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, 75c. AND $1. DRAWERS, TUCKED BANDS, $1. SKIRTS, TUCKED, $1. LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES, FRENCH CORSETS, BEST MAKES, HAND-MADE OR WOVEN.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER IN THEIR

FUR DEPARTMENT,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 4,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY OF RUSSIA SABLE FURS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

100 SETS OF THE BEST QUALITY ALASKA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, SEA OTTER, SILVER FOX, SEAL AND OTHER VARIETIES.

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS OF ALL KINDS, SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS. ALASKA SABLE, SILVER FOX AND OTHER TRIMMING FURS BY THE YARD. BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, LYNX AND OTHER STYLES OF CARRIAGE-ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 900 Broadway, Corner 20th-st.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 4,

Velvet, Cloth and Seal-skin Cloaks,

FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS.

Organdie Evening Dresses and Tunics, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, French Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets,

Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,

$70 to $100.

ALSO,

FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS AND JACKETS,

$10 to $20.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

BLACK GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

For particulars call and see published list at

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A—WET CANTON FLANNELS, 18c., worth 25c.

These CANTON FLANNELS are very heavy. Customers should buy sufficient to last all Fall.

Our CANTONS are of celebrated "AMOSKEAG" make.

Also, in perfect order, all bought since the break in prices, large lots of BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

MERINOES, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, TOWELS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS.

CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, &c., &c., all to be retailed, in many cases under wholesale prices.

Buyers residing in Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and surrounding country, will be richly repaid by buying their goods of us.

Packages delivered free.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

8th-av., near 18th-st, and

FOSTER BROTHERS,

No. 292 Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH SASH RIBBONS,

ONE-THIRD ORIGINAL COST PRICE;

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,

exhibit today the cheapest goods of the season in every department. Examine Bonnet and Mantilla Silk Velvets, rich Bonnet Ribbons, Silks, Satins. Reps for trimmings, $1 50, $1 75 per yard. Ten-shilling Velveteens reduced to 75 cents per yard. Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Silk Fringes.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Real and Imitation Laces, Collars, Sets and Sleeves, Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts, Ladies' Neck-ties and Scarfs, HOSIERY, UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

KID GLOVES,

CHEAPEST IN THIS CITY.

TRY OUR 75 CENT AND $1 GLOVE.

TWO BUTTONS, 90 CENTS, $1, $1 25.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

FUR DEPARTMENT

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.;

SECOND FLOOR.

Mink, Sable, Ermine, Squirrel, Seal, and every other description of Fur, in Muffs, Boas, Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets, Carriage and Sleigh Robes, Trimmings, &c.

CHEAPEST THIS SEASON.

NO FANCY PRICES.

We have Misses' Sets at $1 75, $2, $2 50 and upward.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENT AND UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

Grand-st., New-York,

SECOND FLOOR.

Attractive assortment of Ladies' Under-wear—very low prices.

Opera Flannel Hoods, Jackets, Sacques, Gabrielles, Swiss Over-skirts, &c., &c. Prices reduced.

INFANTS' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, DRESSES, AND SUITS, BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, CHEAP.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of Hand-made and Woven Worsted Goods, for Infants, Misses and Ladies, fully one-third below regular prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

SECOND FLOOR.

Over 500 cases of new Velvet, Felt and Straw Hats, today, at 50 cents on the dollar.

Silk Velvet Hats, $1 50; finest made, $2 25; specialty, ten new shapes.

Soft Velvet Crown Hats, cannot be seen elsewhere.

Look at our Felt Hats at 50c., 75c. and $1; regular price elsewhere, $1 75 and $2.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TOYS, DOLLS.

NEW DEPARTMENT,

OPEN TODAY.

Ho! children all over the City,
Do you know that our good friend St. Nick
Has stationed an agent in Grand street
To trim up our Christmas Trees quick.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

Coax papa to take you to Ridley's;
Never mind the "gay Ribbons" so fine;
Never mind the "bright Flowers" and Feathers
Stretched along twenty rods in a line.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

But just go down-stairs where the Toys are,
Oh! "my," ain't it jolly and gay?
Little Trunks that a fairy might envy
For packing her wardrobe away.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

Fancy Work-Boxes, Desks and Decanters,
Drums, Building-Blocks, Ten-Pins and Balls,
Splendid Tea-sets of Silver and Pewter,
And at least seventy bushels of Dolls.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

So children all over the City
Coax papas to step in today,
Where "Santa Claus," agent at Ridley
Almost gives his Play Toys away.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

And children far out in the country
Send orders as fast as you can,
For "St. Nick" has an agent in Grand-street,
And Ridley is surely the man.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

RICH MILLINERY GOODS.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Trimming Velvets in the new shades at $3 per yard and upward. English Patent Velvets, Silk finish, at $1 25 per yard, extraordinary bargains. Velveteens $1 per yard, upward.

RIBBONS.

Seven and nine-inch rich Gros Grain Sash Ribbons in the desirable shades. Seven-inch Black Gros Grain, $1 per yard, worth $1 25. Trimming Ribbons in all the new shades at less than popular prices.

FEATHERS.

Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Aigrettes, Wings and fancy Feathers at very low prices.

FLOWERS.

The finest French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and rich sets of Flowers for trimming ball and evening dresses, at very low prices. Also, branched to order.

VELVET HATS,

New shapes. Soft crowns at a reduction of 25 per cent; Felt Hats, $1 and $1 25; extra fine, $1 50; 25 dozen of Boy's Hats, velvet and cloth, new shapes, at a reduction of 33 per cent.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACES.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 4,

Real Point LACES, COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES and POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS. An invoice of Black Thread and Guipure LACES at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

BLACK THREAD LACE BARBS

at $2 50 to $20 each, gold cost of importation.

Special attention to orders for made-up LACE GOODS for Parties, Weddings, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

HAMBURG GOODS in variety. TARLETANS, FRENCH BOOKS and WHITE ORGANDIES for Evening Dresses at very low prices. A great variety of Ladies' and Gents' INITIAL POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS. Great bargains.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Latest novelties in Silk Fringes from 75c. per yard, $1, $2 to $7 per yard, with and without jets.

Passementerie Trimmings of all kinds at less than popular prices. An extensive assortment of German embroidered Stripes, Cushions, Chair Strips, &c; Berlin Wools, &c., at a great reduction on former prices. Jet Ornaments and Sets in extensive variety, Pocket-books, &c., at very low prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner of University-place, Union-square.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDER-CLOTHING

In great variety at a reduction of 33 per cent.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS.—Large assortment, new and second-hand; all styles; low prices; lot sleighs and bells, left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

BETWEEN

TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.,

have greatly reduced their prices throughout their entire stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,

TRIMMINGS, LACES,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

FEATHERS, CORSETS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

MUSLIN AND MERINO UNDER-WEAR,

To make room for their

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Which they will open on MONDAY, Dec. 4, and during the week, consisting of a magnificent stock of PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY ARTICLES,

LACE GOODS,

BRACKETS, FANCY BOXES,

FINE FANS,

which, for

ELEGANCE AND VARIETY,

and exceedingly low prices, cannot be equaled in the City.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FURS,

SEAL SACQUES,

BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

CHILDRENS' SACQUES

AND

FUR TRIMMINGS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPECIALTY IN

FINE EASTERN MINK,

NOVELTIES IN

MUFFS, BOAS AND TIES,

OF

BLACK MARTEN, SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

FURS.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,

Between Howard and Grand sts.,

HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES.

PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.

MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,

In great variety.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.

BEAR, FOX, WOLF,

And other

SLEIGH ROBES

At prices much below last season.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT

LEGANT MUFF.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,

No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., SOLE SUCCESSORS of Lighte & Bradbury, established 1840, would respectfully announce that they continue to sell their celebrated piano-fortes at the lowest prices for cash, and on installments, small monthly payments being taken. Ware-rooms, No. 421 Broome-st., between Crosby and Elm.

WANTED—A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS on piano-forte, by a competent young lady teacher, a pupil of one of the first Professors in the City. Address Miss N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A STEINWAY & STECK GRAND PIANO to rent; also other pianos, organs and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. B. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF CHICAGO,

begs to inform the public that he will dispose of by auction his entire

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the chef d'œuvres and gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS,

on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and considering the importance of the sale, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and

PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION

at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.

WM. B. LEAVITT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.

LAST NILSSON NIGHTS.

The last week of the

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8,

The last performance of Ambroise Thomas' new Opera,

MIGNON.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MIGNON, Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. BONCONI, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYALL, Signor COLETTI, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6—LA TRAVIATA, positively last time.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, last time.

Seats for all the above now at the Academy; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9—Academy of Music, Brooklyn—LUCIA.

MONDAY, DEC. 11—Philadelphia, Penn.

ACADEMY—BROOKLYN.

MLLE. NILSSON.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Second performance of the

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

First appearance in Brooklyn (in opera) of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. NILSSON.....as.....LUCIA

Sale of seats on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the Academy, Brooklyn; also No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

14TH WEEK.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY,

presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,

THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,

YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

WALLACK'S.

It is respectfully announced that in consequence of Mr. Wallack's engagements with the authors of FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES, he is compelled to withdraw

ROSEDALE

AFTER SIX MORE PERFORMANCES.

THE FIRST NEW DRAMA

produced will be from the pen of Mr. John Brougham, who has written it expressly for this theatre.

ROSEDALE

will be performed on

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, being the

LAST SIX NIGHTS.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!

FOURTEENTH WEEK.

This great drama of the times will be acted EVERY EVENING at 8 and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1¼ o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Attack on the Queen—Protests from all Sides—The Sovereign's Health—The New Social Movement—Condition of the Working Classes—A Strike of Policemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

Sir CHARLES DILKE must be pretty well convinced by this time that he committed a mistake in making a personal attack upon the Queen, instead of contenting himself with general arguments against a monarchy. Protests have come from all quarters. The Chairman who was to have presided at one of Sir C. DILKE's meetings in another part of the country, has publicly refused to have anything to do with it, and politicians of all parties have joined in condemning the injustice as well as the bad taste of the imputations upon the Court. Sir C. DILKE has explained that his observations were aimed not at the Queen herself, but at the system which she represented, and that the passages in his speech which appear to have given most offense were borrowed from a pamphlet which has lately been published, and were expressly stated to be quotations. It is quite possible that the abbreviated reports in the London papers may have done some injustice to Sir CHARLES in this respect, but it is not unreasonable to infer that he would not have quoted the pamphlet unless he sympathized with its purpose, and in any case, a responsible politician who undertakes to instruct the working classes, and to recommend revolutionary proposals, should be ashamed to shelter himself behind an anonymous pamphleteer. From every point of view, Sir CHARLES has committed a grave mistake, but he is still a young man; he has brains enough to see his blunder, and I hope he will have generosity enough to confess, and not to repeat it. He is not the only youthful politician who has been misled by democratic applause and an ambitious, but premature, anxiety to construct an independent political position for himself.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The Queen has a bleak home at present. There are several inches of snow on the ground at Balmoral, and Winter has fairly set in, keen and rigorous. But this Alpine temperature seems to suit her Majesty; she goes out once or twice every day, walking or driving, and seems to be steadily recovering her health and strength. The rheumatic gout which for a time deprived her of the use of her hands, so that she could not sign her name, has quite passed off, and the attacks of neuralgia have also been subdued. Before another fortnight is over it is expected that she will be able to undertake the journey southward. There are still rumors of an important announcement respecting the heir to the throne, and a division of ceremonial and public duties between him and the Queen, which Mr. GLADSTONE will be authorized to make at the opening of next session in February. The question is said to have been considered by the Ministers at several Cabinet councils, but nothing will be settled until the councils are resumed after Christmas.

THE NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Rather more than a month ago some sensation was caused by an announcement that a number of Conservative Peers had coalesced with the leaders of the working classes with a view to carry out a startling programme of socialist legislation. Nice houses, with sunny gardens, in the pleasant outskirts of the towns were to be provided for the working classes; shops were to be established where they could procure the best of everything at cost price, the day's work was to be limited to eight hours, and all this and more was to be done by act of Parliament! It seemed incredible that Lord SALISBURY, Lord CARNARVON, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, and such like, should ever have countenanced such wild proposals. Yet this was positively asserted, and it was even stated that they had not only expressed a general approval of the scheme, but signed and sealed a solemn compact on the subject. As was to be expected, the Peers and the other politicians who were implicated in the matter, published a joint denial of the story. They had, they said, been addressed by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, who proclaimed himself the representative of the working men, and who urged them to consider whether anything could be done to improve the condition of the lower orders, and they had promised to give their best consideration to anything that might be submitted to them—only consideration, nothing more. The working men next published their version of the affair, declaring that it was not they who had gone to the Peers, but the Peers who had come to them—at least, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL had presented himself to them as the authorized envoy of the Peers. Everybody now turned to Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL to bear what he had to say, but Mr. RUSSELL was away in Vienna, and made no sign. Apparently he had no idea that a telegram or letter could be forwarded to London from such a remote out-of-the-way part of the world as Vienna. After the lapse of several weeks he has now returned home, and has at last published what he calls a "simple history" of the movement in which he played so conspicuous a part. This simple history is a long rigmarole about social reforms and social revolutions, the well-being, well doing of the people, and so on, but though confused and vague in its statements, it shows very clearly both what sort of a man Mr. RUSSELL is and how he concocted his grand social movement. He is the very type of an enthusiastic busybody. He has always been planning great schemes. The *Great Eastern* was one of them, and much good it did. He is a famous designer, and likes to do everything on a grand scale. Looking around him, he saw that the working classes were by no means so well fed and lodged as a kindly benevolent person would like them to be, and he jumped to the conclusion that all this would be set right by passing a few acts of Parliament. He happened to have some talk with a nobleman of Liberal politics, who said that it would be useful to know exactly what the working classes desired. Upon this hint he went to some of the trade-unionist officials and other working class politicians—that is to say, working men who have exchanged their moleskin suits for broadcloth, and discovered that politics pay better than carpentry or shoemaking—and told them he was commissioned by a body of Peers and gentlemen to negotiate an alliance with them for the regeneration of society. The political carpenters and joiners were delighted, and the fine scheme which I have already outlined was drawn out in black and white. Having been received by the working men as the envoy of the Peers, he next went to several Peers as the envoy of the working classes. When the Peers promised to "consider" the proposals of the working men, he interpreted their "consideration," by anticipation, as assent. The difference between rifle-gallery practice and shooting in real warfare is that the target does not shoot back, while the enemy does; and in the same way diplomacy is very easy when the agents on each side are represented by one and the same person. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL shook hands with himself over an imaginary and unauthorized compact, which was, of course, repudiated as soon as published. The whole business crumbled into dust as soon as light and air were let in upon it. The only tangible part of it was the very natural desire of the working classes to live in dignified leisure in Surrey Gardens, beyond the smoke and bustle of the towns. Unfortunately, the garden of Eden is not to be revived by the simple "whereas" and "let it be enacted" of an act of Parliament. We should be good and happy, perhaps, if we could only get the old business of the apple set right by a retrospective statute, but there are some difficulties of detail which Mr. RUSSELL and other crack-brained Utopianists prefer to leave out of account. It is amazing that men like Lord SALISBURY, Lord CARNARVON and the rest, should not have seen the false position in which they placed themselves by solemnly signing a paper promising to give careful and friendly consideration to measures for the good of the working classes, as if that was not their ordinary frame of mind.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, in his wild way, declares that a social revolution is impending and that England must choose whether it will be violent or peaceful. For my own part I am one of the historical-minded people. The unexpected often happens, no doubt, but I am very skeptical as to the likelihood of anything happening which has never happened before. I don't say it won't happen, and, of course, I am ready to believe it when I see it, but not before. In the course of English history there have been a great many social revolutions of one kind and another, but never without a violent social revolt. The revolutions which cost CHARLES I. his head and JAMES II. his throne, the Reform act of 1832, and the milder measure of 1867, were political revolutions; the first three were followed, and I have no doubt the fourth will be followed, by important social results, but gradually and peacefully, not violently, abruptly, cataclysmically. All this, however, is a matter of opinion. But Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL grounds his belief in an imminent revolution on the fact—he asserts it as a fact—that the working classes of England are worse off than the working classes of any other country. Now this is a matter, not of opinion, but of fact, and as regards the comparative condition of the working classes throughout Europe—I say nothing of America—I hold Mr. RUSSELL's assertion is ignorant and unfounded. There is no part of the Old World in which the condition of the working classes is so advanced and hopeful as in England. It is perfectly true that in some respects foreign artizans have an easier and happier life; they have more assured employment; they are less subject to vicissitudes of fortune; their labor is not so intense and exhausting. But, on the other hand, they work much longer hours, earn less money, have less leisure, live on food which our artizans would despise, and the rations of which they would consider a starvation allowance, and socially and politically they are less independent. It is not because France, or Germany, or Belgium is ahead of England, but because they are behind England in social economical development that the working classes in these countries appear, in some degree, to lead a more enjoyable life than their fellows in England, but the same might be said, and for very much the same reasons, of the condition of the working-classes of Great Britain a generation or two since. The condition of a serf is sometimes more comfortable than that of a freeman. A primitive state of society with a comparatively thin population, infant industries and paternal government, is not without its advantages. But then it has its disadvantages, too, and in any case a change is inevitable, whether we like it or not. Society will not stand still to oblige people who prefer the old-fashioned peace and quiet, and homely simplicity of life. This Autumn I was up in the English lake country. In WORDSWORTH'S time, the "statesmen" were still in existence there—small freeholders, each with his acre or two of mountain land, which he tilled with his own hands, assisted by his family. They had just enough for themselves and no more. They grew corn for their bread, and wove the fleeces of their sheep into clothing. They were self-sufficing and content, doing nothing for the rest of the world except now and then sending out a stalwart youngster to seek his fortune in it, and the rest of the world did nothing for them. They lived apart in the shadow of their hills. But now you may search for miles without coming across any relics of this patriarchal simplicity. Roads have been made, railways built, mines dug, and the old life has passed away, just because it could not possibly be maintained; and though there are elements in it which one may regret, on the whole the new state of things represents a real advance in social existence, and is a necessary phase of the transition toward something better. And the same may be said of the other changes which have taken place in the social condition of England. One has only to read the blue-books which have lately been published, giving an account of the wages, hours of labor, cost and kind of living, &c., of foreign workmen, to see that in almost every respect the advantage is on the side of Englishmen, who would by no means be prepared to work for fifteen or sixteen hours a day, often seven days a week, live on brown bread, vegetables and sour beer, or sourer wine, with a morsel of meat once or twice a month. English pauperism is a grave and melancholy evil, but the cause of it is not the less, but the greater care of the poor in this country as compared with other parts. A costly system of relief fosters the pauperism it is supposed to cure, and encourages the natural thriftlessness of the people. M. TAINE, who has just published some very interesting and, on the whole, just and discriminating "Notes on England," is continually expressing his amazement at the wastefulness and extravagance of all classes of English society. Englishmen all work as hard as they can, he says, and live up to their incomes, leaving the future to take care of itself. And this is true. The thrift which is so conspicuous among the middle and working classes of France is almost unknown here. When trade is brisk, an English working man—a carpenter or bricklayer, for example—makes good wages, but then he spends them just as fast as they come in, imagining that the high rate and plentiful employment will last forever, or trusting vaguely to the Poor law, in the last resort, for their families, if not for themselves. For, though the poor make desperate efforts to keep out of "the House," they have no scruple about asking for or accepting out-door relief. The Unions, which ought to be the working man's protection against fluctuations of trade, are almost wholly engrossed in fighting with the masters, and are financially, I fear, little better than rotten. A great many working men, however, do save and put by money, and a recent inquiry has shown that they hold among them, in the shape of rent-free houses, a very large amount of landed property. A big slice of Bradford is their own; at Birmingham it is nearly the same; and elsewhere the building societies are largely patronized by working men, who thus supply themselves with houses and gardens in a simple, natural way, without the help of Scott Russells and violent social revolutions.

A STRIKE OF POLICEMEN.

Although the engineers' strike at Newcastle has been for some weeks at an end, a new and more serious strike has just broken out there. This time it is the policemen who have struck. There have been differences between the men and their chief, for some time past, and now they have thrown down their batons, doffed their blue coats and helmets, and retired into private life. The greater part of the rank and file of the constabulary have joined the strike, much to the alarm and dismay of the citizens. Already the roughs have taken advantage of the absence of the defenders of law and order. When the cat is away, the mice will play, and the playfulness of the rowdy and predatory classes of Newcastle has taken the form of a little garotting, several burglaries and highway robberies, and a good deal of violent "larking." The origin of the strike is not quite clear. I fancy the constables rather sympathized with the engineers in their quarrel with the employers, and resented the extra labor entailed on them in protecting the foreign workmen and the non-union men from the attacks of the operatives on strike. It never occurred to anybody before that the Police might avail themselves of this privilege of the working class, and the people of a good many towns have begun to fear that the movement initiated at Newcastle may spread elsewhere. F. H. J.

The Weather of the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.921
Maximum at 0 h. 0 m. Nov. 26	30.212
Minimum at 5 A. M. Nov. 27	29.600
Range	.612
THERMOMETER.	**Degrees.**
Mean	28.4
Maximum at 7 P. M. Nov 26	50.0
Minimum at 8 A. M. Nov. 29	15.0
Range	35.0
REMARKS.	**Inches.**
Nov. 27—Rain from 1 A. M. to 2:40 A. M.: amount of water	.22
Nov. 29—Snow from A. M. to 8 A. M.: amount of water	.01
Total amount of water	.23
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	Miles. 1,941

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

An Investigation into the Affairs of the Water Board.

Yesterday morning the Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty called at the office of the Water Board, and found the Commissioners in session. Mr. F. W. KALBFLEISCH handed Mr. FOWLER the following note:

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, No. 367 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Dec. 1, 1871.

Hon. W. A. Fowler, President of the Water Board Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, appointed to investigate the affairs of your department, are ready to begin their labors. Will you please inform me whether facilities will be afforded us for such examination, and, if so, please designate the earliest time that you can that will not interfere with the transaction of the public business of the department? Yours respectfully,

F. W. KALBFLEISCH.

The letter was at once entered upon the minutes, and, on motion of Mr. FOWLER, the following reply was made:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 2, 1871.

Hon. F. W. Kalbfleisch, Chairman of Subcommittee:

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is at hand. Our department will be ready to receive your committee at such time as may best suit your convenience.

We will be pleased to afford you every facility in our power for prompt and full examination of the affairs of this department.

By order of the Board,

W. A. FOWLER, President.

The subcommittee was then introduced, and, after a brief conversation, withdrew to arrange for their investigation, which will commence next week.

Skating in Brooklyn.

The skating season of 1871 and '72 was suddenly inaugurated in Brooklyn on Thanksgiving Day, the severe cold of the present week having covered all the ponds and small lakes with ice ranging from two to four inches in thickness, according to the exposed position of the different places. The ice on the Prospect Park ponds has formed rapidly within the past few days, and some of the private ponds were opened yesterday. On Thanksgiving Day quite a number of skaters visited the Capitoline Lake, though the weather was too cold and windy to fully enjoy the sport. There was also ice on the Union Pond, in the Eastern District, and skating was had there, too, on Thanksgiving Day. Numbers went up to Prospect Park with their skates, but though the Park ponds were frozen over, the officials did not think it safe to be used by the general public, and so no skating was allowed. The Park Superintendent, however, expects find the ice thick enough to permit of its use by Sunday morning, in which case the usual signal will be posted on the flag-staffs and in the cars leading to Prospect Park.

This Winter the new and extensive lake at Prospect Park is to be thrown open for the use of the skating public for the first time, and it will afford room for 50,000 people at one time, while from the carriage-way surrounding it an ample view of the picturesque and lively scenes on the lake can be obtained. It is proposed to have several ice-boats on the lake of small size, and of course this will add greatly to the attractive character of the scene.

Action for Foreclosure of a Mortgage on a Church.

The case of MUMFORD MOORE, as administrator, &c., against the rector, &c., of St. Thomas' Church, at Ravenswood, came up before Justice GILBERT for trial yesterday. The action is brought to foreclose a mortgage for $7,000, dated April 16, 1870, upon the property of the defendants in Ravenswood. The defendants allege that the mortgage was executed by the rector, Rev. CHARLES H. DINE, and J. C. WINANS, clerk, without their authority, and they signed it by mistake, being induced to do so by the false representations of one JOHN H. WILLIAMS. The false representations alleged were with regard to the action of the vestrymen at a certain meeting, Mr. WILLIAMS representing that a resolution authorizing the execution of the mortgage was passed, whereas the defendants claim it never was. The defendants further say that an order of Court was obtained authorizing the mortgage to be executed. They admit that they owe the plaintiff, however, $3,500. The decision was reserved.

The Committee of Fifty.

A meeting of the Committee of Fifty was held last evening, Mr. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON in the chair. Nothing of importance was done except to limit the meetings to one evening in a week—on Saturday, instead of Tuesday and Saturday. It is expected that the investigations will commence some time during the present week, and members of the Committee state that they have no objections to having the examinations in public. The Subcommittees are already supplied with reports and other documents from the various departments of the City, and are prepared to proceed with their work at once. The Subcommittee appointed to visit the Excise Board state that they have obtained all the information they desire, and that it is not proposed to make an extended investigation into the affairs of that bureau.

Mysterious Disappearance.

On Thanksgiving Day, STEWART SOUTER, aged twenty-eight years, left his residence, No. 385 Atlantic-street, with the intention of dining with a friend, since when nothing has been heard of him. He had on a brown overcoat, gaiter shoes and a blue cloth cap, and carried a silver watch with a steel guard chain. His family are greatly distressed at his mysterious disappearance and fear that he has met with foul play. He was engaged to be married to a young lady, a sister of the friend with whom he was to dine. Information was given to the Police last evening, and all the stations were notified.

Ropewalk Destroyed by Fire.

The ropewalk of LAWRENCE & SONS, in Bushwick, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, involving a loss of $27,500. The building and stock were insured for about $50,000. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion among the jute. The building was 400 feet long, 45 feet wide and three stories high, and built of wood. About 300 men, women and children will be temporarily thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

Brief Notes.

There were 380 arrests made by the Police of Brooklyn during the last week.

MARY ST. CLAIR was yesterday committed to await trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 42 Fleet-street. She has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and bail is refused.

Last evening two coaches came in collision in Grand-street, E. D., and a colored woman named MARY ROBINSON, of No. 175 Thompson-street, New-York, had her collar bone broken by the pole of one of the coaches.

JOHN D. COX, of Unionport, Long Island, was picked up in the East River, opposite Grand-street, last evening having leaped overboard from the *Sylvan Stream*. It is supposed, with the intention of committing suicide.

Yesterday the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer presented a number of indictments to the Court, Judge GILBERT presiding. Among the papers are, it is said, indictments against several persons for violation of the Election laws.

JAMES KELLY, who was arrested for shooting Alderman STEWART on Monday night, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $5,000. It was shown that the shooting was accidental, and that the injuries of the Alderman were not serious.

Mr. WIRT DEXTER, of the Chicago Relief Fund, has responded to Mayor KALBFLEISCH, thanking him for the donation of $125,000 by Brooklyn, in behalf of the 15,000 families and 75,000 men, women and children who had been relieved thereby.

Yesterday Judge GILBERT granted a temporary injunction, restraining the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners from taking possession, for use as a reservoir, of the lands of Isaac DeMott, Robert E. Datz, Gideon S. Nichols, Obadiah Borts, Richard M. Taliferro, James Whaley, Elizabeth Raynor and Thomas Baldwin, at Hempstead.

At a meeting of the Health Board, on Friday night, Health Officer COCHRAN stated that during the past six weeks the Health Office had been run at an increased expenditure of about $2,000 per month, and had exhausted its funds. Twenty physicians who had received this amount for vaccinating the people had therefore been relieved from duty, and the work of vaccination practically ceased.

Long Island.

On Monday three Trustees will be elected for Flushing and two for Whitestone.

County Judge JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, at the November Term of the Queens County Court, fined sixteen Grand Jurors $25 each for non-attendance.

PATRICK ROACH, whose wagon was smashed a few weeks since by the Flushing and North Side Railroad, at the Newtown crossing, has recovered $500 from the Railroad Company.

MATTHEW FINENCAN, one of the Constables of Queens County, was convicted on Friday, at the Queens County Court, of a felonious assault on BENJAMIN C. MOFF, on the 9th of September last. He has not yet been sentenced.

Remarkable Performance of Gov. Stanford's Horse.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Nov. 24.

Yesterday, by invitation of Ex-Gov. STANFORD, several gentlemen from San Francisco visited Union Park Course for the purpose of seeing STANFORD'S horse at ordinary work. Prompted by a desire to let his friends see what the horse could do, STANFORD gave orders that the trainer, A. F. SMITH, should let the horse out around the course. The first mile was trotted, the track not being in the best condition, in 2:18½; a second mile was done in 2:19, and a third in 2:19¼. Taken together, these heats have not often been eclipsed by the fastest trotters in America. There was but three-quarters of a second difference between the first and last heat. In neither heat was there a break or skip made, nor was the whip used.

CITY NEWS.

The Bonds of Connolly, Tweed and Fields.

Another of Mr. CONNOLLY'S sureties withdrew yesterday, leaving only Messrs. GEORGE HOFFMAN, W. R. ROBERTS and four of Mr. CONNOLLY'S relatives on the bond. This, however, is of little consequence now, as the time under which the bond can be perfected has expired, and it is consequently invalid.

United States Senator WM. PITT KELLOGG, of Louisiana, and Congressman WM. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The German Order of the Harugari has contributed $8,450 83 for the relief of members of the order in Chicago.

The sum of $100,000 was placed to the credit of the Department of Public Parks yesterday.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON was appointed Deputy Collector of City Revenue, yesterday, by Controller GREEN, and gave bonds for the faithful performance of his duty in the sum of $4,000.

Several Broadway stages were stopped on Friday night by Mr. BERGH'S officers, and lame horses turned out. Several others were sent back to the stables on a walk.

The hearing of the petition to compel the Guardian Savings Bank to enter into involuntary bankruptcy was adjourned by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, for two weeks.

Dr. C. W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner, last evening delivered the first of a free course of lectures at the Cooper Institute on the great American Geysers.

Presents for the holidays are now being imported in large quantities. Last week the items were as follows: Champagne, $22,117; jewelry, $75,854; fancy goods, $33,089; toys, $4,677.

To-morrow (Monday) evening JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture at Steinway Hall on the question, "Will it Pay?" The tickets have been sold very rapidly, and there is a probability of a crowded house.

The time allowed by law for drug-clerks to obtain certificates from the Commission, authorizing them to put up prescriptions, will expire on the 21st inst. An advertisement on the subject appears elsewhere.

Through the exertions of Col. CONKLING, Gen. DAVIES and others, the Ætna Insurance Company, which was made bankrupt by the Chicago fire, has been enabled to reorganize, with a capital of $200,000. It commenced business on Friday.

A quantity of smuggled bay-oil was seized at a saloon in West-street, yesterday, by officers attached to Col. HOWE'S bureau. Customs officials say that all the bay-oil which comes here is brought clandestinely, owing to the high import duty which is imposed on it.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the suit against a quantity of silk goods alleged to have been smuggled into this port on the steamer *Ithone*, a verdict for $1,114 81 was rendered in favor of the Government.

The Twelfth Assembly District German Republican Association met last night at No. 710 Sixth-street, and elected the following officers: LOUIS SCHRAIDT, President; T. G. BECK, Vice-President; M. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary, and RICHARD WALRICK, Treasurer. The Secretary reported that 250 members had signed the roll.

During the last week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by SAMUEL F. HOMMEL and EDWARD S. HALE. Adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were rendered in the cases of Theodore E. Baldwin, Edward W. Burr, the Bell and Heath Coal and Mining Company, Edward Devoe, William Corvan, Raymond S. Perrin, and Isaac Hance. A discharge was granted to Simon Donan.

Attempted Murder—A Husband Shoots His Wife.

MICHAEL BURNES, residing in Oliver-street, near Oak, quarreled with his wife ELLEN last night, during which he drew a pistol and pointing it at her, fired, the ball grazing her cheek, causing a slight flesh-wound. The noise of the shooting drew several of the neighbors to the scene, one of whom immediately informed a policeman, who went in and arrested BURNES, taking him to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. His wife was also taken to the Station-house and had her wound dressed by the Police Surgeon.

Attempted Suicide in a Police Cell.

While going his rounds, last night, Doorman BROWN, of the Second Precinct, discovered one of the prisoners, named GIGOT JULIAN, hanging by a strap to his cell-door. He was immediately cut down, and resuscitated by the Police Surgeon.

A Brutal Conductor.

At 6¾ o'clock last evening, as HENRY BECKEL, of No. 279 Delancey-street, was proceeding to his home on car No. 141 of the Belt line, he became engaged in a quarrel with the conductor, WM. H. BAKER, who seized BECKEL and threw him off the car. He fell across the off-track and was run over by car No. 50, of the Dry Dock line, which was going in the opposite direction and driven by JOHN O'NEIL. The injured man was taken to the Strangers' Hospital, at the corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, when it was found that the car had passed over his leg, causing a compound fracture. BAKER and O'NEIL were arrested and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

Order of Arrest Against the Proprietor of a Newspaper.

ANDREW A. SMITH, one of the three jurors who was in favor of the Staten Island Railroad Company, the defendant in the Madden-Westfield case, has brough suit against the proprietor of the *Herald* for libel. Mr. SMITH charges that in an article in the *Herald* subsequent to the disagreement of the jury, it was intimated that he, with the other two dissenting jurors, had their "palms greased." Five thousand dollars damages is asked. Judge GILBERT, of Brooklyn, granted an order of arrest against the defendant, bail being fixed at $5,000.

New-Jersey Life-Saving Stations.

The stations of the Life-saving Service in New-Jersey, which have been increased in number during the storms last month, showed great efficiency. On the 15th of November the brig *C. A. Conoly* went ashore on Squan Beach. The surf was so high that the boats could not be used, and with the other apparatus communication was established, and the entire crew of nine persons were brought ashore by the life-car. On Sunday last the *Wave*, of New-York, went ashore at Atlantic City. The place was four miles from the nearest station, but all the crew were brought off by the surf-boats. During the Fall fifteen other lives have been saved on other portions of the coast.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

In the case of JOHN DALY, who lived at No. 368 West Fifty-third-street, an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to Bright's disease of the kidneys. CATHARINE DALY, the widow of deceased, who had been arrested on suspicion of causing the death of her husband, was honorably discharged.

PETER QUIGLEY was attacked early yesterday morning at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, by some unknown persons, and received a severe wound on the left arm. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An affray occurred yesterday morning in the bar-room, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, during which JEREMIAH KORRIGAN, of No. 419 West Twenty-fifth-street, was beaten on the head and seriously wounded by WM. AIKEN, who was armed with a billy. The assailant was arrested and held to answer.

At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, FRANK GRAY, a photographer, was committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the store of JOSEPH A. BUNDY, at No. 212 Bowery.

A fire broke out last night on the third floor of the four-story brown-stone house, No. 235 East Fifty-seventh-street, caused by curtains coming in contact with a gas-light. Damage, $200; insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

HENRY L. GARBECHT was knocked down and run over last night by one of Dodd's transfer coaches, having his leg broken. The driver was arrested and locked up.

JOHN PETERSON, of No. 129 Washington-street, became engaged in an altercation, last night, with a man named JAMES FENTON, during which the former was struck on the head with a club by the latter, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. FENTON was arrested and locked up.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Recent Arrests of Kuklux—Message of the Governor.

In the North Carolina Senate on Wednesday a message was received from Gov. CALDWELL in response to a resolution requesting information as to the arrest of citizens of this State by United States troops stationed in South Carolina, and whether he had taken steps to vindicate the dignity of the State. The message of the Governor is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28, 1871.

To Hon. E. T. Warren, President of the Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution, adopted by the body over which you preside, requesting the Governor to furnish the Senate with any information that he may have regarding the seizure of any citizens of North Carolina by Federal troops or officials, and the carrying of them beyond the borders of the State and their imprisonment without a hearing, and also to inform your honorable body what steps the Governor has taken to inquire into the facts and to vindicate the dignity of the State. In reply to this resolution I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have received a communication from persons, purporting to be citizens of Cleveland County, informing me that Federal troops had entered the County of Cleveland, from South Carolina, arrested one ALLEN BETTIS, and took him beyond the limits of this State into said State of South Carolina; and the said communication called upon me as Governor to take steps to have the said BETTIS returned to his home in Cleveland County. I have also been informed from other sources that said ALLEN BETTIS is charged with being either principal or accessory to the murder of one THOMAS ROUNTREE, in the State of South Carolina, by a band of disguised men, and that he was arrested as above described by orders from an officer in command of the Federal troops stationed in said State, and that he is held to answer for the crime alleged against him before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. In further answer to the resolution of the Senate, I have to inform your honorable body that I forwarded the communication referred to above to the President of the United States, and invited his attention to the complaint therein contained, as it does not appear to me that the Governor or the civil authorities of South Carolina have anything to do with the arrest of said BETTIS, either directly or indirectly, but that it was done by the Federal troops. I deem it entirely useless to open any correspondence with the Executive on the subject, as I feel confident that said official would not be inclined or disposed to take upon his State our cause of quarrel, if we have any, with the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. GEO. W. MCCOOK, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gov. JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, is at the Merchants' Hotel.

We are indebted to Purser HEMPSTEAD, of the Havana steam-ship *Missouri*, for favors.

MCCOMBS' Dam Bridge, having been considerably repaired, will be opened temporarily today between 9 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The question as to the reduction of TWEED'S bail will be argued at Albany, on Tuesday.

Controller GREEN paid on the 1st instant $225,400, being the amount of interest due on the stocks and bonds of the City.

The German Order of the Harugari has contributed $8,450 83 for the relief of members of the order in Chicago.

The sum of $100,000 was placed to the credit of the Department of Public Parks yesterday.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON was appointed Deputy Collector of City Revenue, yesterday, by Controller GREEN, and gave bonds for the faithful performance of his duty in the sum of $4,000.

Several Broadway stages were stopped on Friday night by Mr. BERGH'S officers, and lame horses turned out. Several others were sent back to the stables on a walk.

The hearing of the petition to compel the Guardian Savings Bank to enter into involuntary bankruptcy was adjourned by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, for two weeks.

Dr. C. W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner, last evening delivered the first of a free course of lectures at the Cooper Institute on the great American Geysers.

Presents for the holidays are now being imported in large quantities. Last week the items were as follows: Champagne, $22,117; jewelry, $75,854; fancy goods, $33,089; toys, $4,677.

To-morrow (Monday) evening JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture at Steinway Hall on the question, "Will it Pay?" The tickets have been sold very rapidly, and there is a probability of a crowded house.

The time allowed by law for drug-clerks to obtain certificates from the Commission, authorizing them to put up prescriptions, will expire on the 21st inst. An advertisement on the subject appears elsewhere.

Through the exertions of Col. CONKLING, Gen. DAVIES and others, the Ætna Insurance Company, which was made bankrupt by the Chicago fire, has been enabled to reorganize, with a capital of $200,000. It commenced business on Friday.

A quantity of smuggled bay-oil was seized at a saloon in West-street, yesterday, by officers attached to Col. HOWE'S bureau. Customs officials say that all the bay-oil which comes here is brought clandestinely, owing to the high import duty which is imposed on it.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the suit against a quantity of silk goods alleged to have been smuggled into this port on the steamer *Ithone*, a verdict for $1,114 81 was rendered in favor of the Government.

The Twelfth Assembly District German Republican Association met last night at No. 710 Sixth-street, and elected the following officers: LOUIS SCHRAIDT, President; T. G. BECK, Vice-President; M. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary, and RICHARD WALRICK, Treasurer. The Secretary reported that 250 members had signed the roll.

During the last week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by SAMUEL F. HOMMEL and EDWARD S. HALE. Adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were rendered in the cases of Theodore E. Baldwin, Edward W. Burr, the Bell and Heath Coal and Mining Company, Edward Devoe, William Corvan, Raymond S. Perrin, and Isaac Hance. A discharge was granted to Simon Donan.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. GEORGE W. HODGSON, of White Plains, has been elected physician to the County Jail for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of residents of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck, held a few evenings ago, steps were taken to organize a Fire Department for the neighborhood.

The December Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Westchester, will commence at the Court-house, White Plains, to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rahway grocers have agreed to close at 8 o'clock P. M.

Small-pox is disappearing in Hoboken, no cases having been reported to the City Physician within a week.

Mrs. JAS. MANCHESTER has died from the burns which she received at Sandy Hill, near Paterson, on the 24th ult.

A fight has been arranged between CON. DONOVAN, of Hoboken, and the "Hoboken Clipper," to take place during the present month.

The balance in the Jersey City Treasury is $24,322. The Board of Finance and Taxation has ordered the issue of $288,000 in twenty-year bonds, to be known as water scrip.

The Universalists of Jersey City are about to organize a Society, and will meet in Library Hall, Bergen. Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, of the Church of the Savior, on Thirty-fifth-street, New-York, will preach the first sermon, on next Sabbath.

JAS. EATON, the most daring burglar, next to JERRY STORMS, that has ever operated in New-Jersey, has been arrested at Trenton. He is implicated in the robbery of jewelry stores in Lambertville and Trenton, shoe stores in Trenton and Allentown, Penn. He recently escaped from the Flemington Jail, and went to Trenton.

The Order of United American Mechanics have organized another lodge in Jersey City, which is known as John Hancock Lodge No. 76. The Order claims 10,000 members in New-Jersey, and is becoming a real political power. It is supposed that its opposition to Mr. WALLACE, the Republican candidate for Governor in the recent canvass caused his defeat.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—E. Eddy, Jr., wife and child, Miss Sophie Worrell, J. C. Footman, Mrs. J. C. Footman, A. B. Woodruff, Mrs. A. B. Woodruff, Thomas Gross, Capt. T. W. Farnsworth, W. H. Rex, Jr., B. F. Mackall, Aug. Bonstedt, B. L. Thompson, M. Marks.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 2—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dickinson, Mrs. Waller, Mr. Clarendon, Mr. Brown, Allan McLane, Mrs. McLane, Miss McLane, Miss Knight, Dr. L. A. Tourtellot, Mrs. L. A. Tourtellot and 3 children, Mme. Hiram Denio and maid, Andres Diaz, Daniel Diaz, Mrs. McLane's maid, G. T. Reed, Charles Kohlsadt, Mme. Clara A. Williams, Mr. J. Hughes, Gen. Davies, Miss Davies, Ma. and Mrs. Ignace Roth, Mrs. Louisa Huttner, F. E. De Amoval, Ernest Beling, Mr. Zacharies, H. A. Mariotte, Patrisio Pialti, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Baby, Miss Baby, Miss Marie Baby, Mlle. Justine Capdeville, Mrs. Catherine Lachenmayer, Miss Fannie Goyere, Miss Margaret Lynch, Miss Sarah Mulholland, Miss Annie Riodan, Alfred Lefebbre, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Charles Vanger, Emile Presuhan, J. Baptiste Loiseau, Andrew Repetto, Giovanni Starboro, Lazzaro Lertore, Christian Hassler, Mr. Galgant, Henri Aurov, E. A. Blanchard, H. Verrolles, S. Hena, Henri Beungrand, Mrs. Beungrand, J. Gruber, Mrs. Gruber, A. W. Bernard, Mr. Delzartes, Mr. Rose, Mr. Parker.

DEC. 2—*In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. H. Phillips, D. Munan, R. Hughes, Mr. Bacon, Mrs. A. E. Lawrence, E. F. Hayes, N. V. Squarey, H. Marshall, Mrs. H. Marshall, Rev. W. C. Langdon, Miss M. C. Courtney, Miss M. E. Graunugh, Capt. Frowd, G. M. Sutton, W. J. Rice, T. R. Richards, John Roseman, H. Rosersan, Mrs. H. Rosersan, Miss M. Rosersan, Miss A. Rosersan, Master Rosersan, H. E. Crawford, J. Phillips, Dr. M. Maddox, H. Abel, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Marcello, Miss Marcello, R. Hailey, J. Murray, W. Bonner, J. Anderson, L. B. Furnival,